The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 1 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies.

137427

KANNADA CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

TOP LEFT: Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, Broadcasting and Information, addresses Kannada Sahitya Sammelan.

TOP RIGHT: Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister, Bombay Government, looking at one of the exhibits at the Exhibition.

LEFT: Mr. H. R. Moharay presiding over Kannada Journalists' Conference.

RIGHT: Mr. M. Govind Pal, Madras Poet Laureate, delivering Presidential address at Kannada Sahitya Sammelan.

BOTTOM LEFT: Shrimati Jayadevi Legade addressing the Women's Conference.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Messrs. R. R. Diwakar and Govind Pai with members of the Reception Committee.

—PHOTOS BY R. M. KUMTAKAR

Blackmailing India On Kashmir Issue

SEE PAGE 4

'Calculating Prodigy'

★

BY FYFE ROBERTSON

IF we could follow the processes that go on inside the small head of Shakuntala Devi, we might learn interesting things about the working of the mind—about our hidden and astonishing inner selves. For 19-year-old Shakuntala Devi is one of those 'calculating wonders' who have astonished by performing almost instantaneous mental calculations so fantastic as to seem super-human'. When learned professors tested Miss Shakuntala in London recently the demonstration fell a little flat—because she was so good. The veteran mathematician at the blackboard had scarcely lifted his chalk from the final figure of 24,137,569 when she gave the cube root—289—and she found a long list of other roots with equal ease and speed, writes the author in "Picture Post".

How does she do it? Miss Shakuntala can tell us almost nothing. She is not aware of any intermediate stages—the answer "just comes into her head. This, of course, does not mean that there are no intermediate stages; there must be. But it is one thing to use this strange power, and quite another to analyse and explain it. This tiny, nervous, almost inaudible Indian girl claims, indeed, that she neither 'sees' nor 'hears' the answer. But in this she is surely mistaken, for the answer is a symbol, like all meaningful sounds or marks—and how can a symbol register except as something seen or heard?

A few of these calculating prodigies, however, have said enough to make us realise once again that if genius may depend ultimately on an inborn capacity to 'use the whole man', it needs also an infinite capacity to take pains. These people are number lovers.

A long number which to us is a featureless collection of figures is to them, so to speak, a phrase full of meaning. And it is so because, becoming early aware of the beauty and mystery of numbers, they have by experiment learned the patterns of numbers, and their relationships.

●

Shakuntala Devi, one of a family of twelve children in a village near Bangalore, is studying for her B.A. She has twice failed in her intermediate examination. And it is interesting to find that she has a younger sister who showed the same power—but lost it through lack of interest and so of practice.

Typically, Shakuntala Devi amazed in tender youth. At six she gave exhibitions. But her ability then to multiply big numbers has now largely disappeared, possibly through disuse, for she became interested in the extraction of roots, and with certain exceptions this is what she now demonstrates. She does not—publicly at any rate—give square roots, or find factors, or multiply or divide.

But with no more than the briefest glance she gives the cube or 4th root of a 'perfect' number with up to 9 figures, the 5th or 7th roots up to 14 figures, the 6th root up to 12 figures.

This is certainly impressive, but what are we to think of some of her predecessors. Tom Fuller (1710-90), the illiterate Virginia Negro slave, could multiply two 9-figure numbers—say, 731,658,209 X 578,369,730. Jedediah Buxton (1702-72), an illiterate and otherwise very stupid Derbyshire labourer, who had an unbelievable memory, was calculating mad. He once mentally squared a 39-figure number in ten weeks. When asked, in a public test, how many cubic 1/8ths of an inch there are in a body whose sides are 23,145 yards, 5,642,732 yards and 54,965 yards he gave the answer—in a line of 28 figures—after five hours, during which he carried on normal work and conversation.

●

Zerah Colburn (1804-40) of America went on tour at six, and was at the height of his powers at ten. At a London demonstration he raised 8 to the 16th power—281,474,976,710,656—by successive multiplications, found square and cube roots 'instantly' and gave almost instantly 641 and 6,700,417 as factors of 4,294,967,297. With education, his powers declined.

At ten, before the Paris Academy of Sciences, the illiterate Sicilian shepherd Vito Mangiamele in less than one minute answered '5' to the question: What is the number whose cube plus five times its square is equal to four times itself increased by 40? He gave 'within seconds' the 10th root of 282,475,249 (7).

Notable as the first recorded case of

(Continued On Page 23)

'THE KREMLIN'S ONE WORLD?'

Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post-Dispatch'.

WEEK-END FUN

"Philip makes me tired!"

"It's your own fault, Mabel. You should stop running after him."

✱

"She and I were getting on like a house on fire until her father came along."

"What happened?"

"Oh! He's a fireman."

✱

Two old Army sweats were boasting about their respective regiments. "We're so well drilled" said one, "that when we present arms all you can hear is slap, slap, click!"

"Pretty fair," agreed the other "But when we present arms all you can hear is slap, slap, jingle."

"Jingle?" queried the first. "What causes that?"

"Oh, just our medals....."

✱

On one occasion during the war a young A.C. 2 slunk on to the parade ground ten minutes late.

"So you decided to come on parade," roared the sergeant. "We thought for a moment you might have signed a separate peace!"

✱

While on "recce" in the jungle, a captain of Marines ran into a tribe of cannibals who were getting ready to sit down to their favourite meal. The head of the tribe confided that he had once attended college in England.

"Do you mean to say," asked the amazed Marine, "that you went to college yet you still eat human beings?"

"Oh, yes", replied the chief "but I always use a knife and fork now!"

✱

During the recent war, when R.A.F. fliers were training in Canada, the crew of a bomber were forced to bale out over a backwoods region and one came down near the shack of an old mountaineer. One of his fourteen children, seeing the parachute float gently down with a man attched to it, ran quickly into the house.

"Bring yer gun, Pappy," he yelled: "the darn stork is bringin' 'em full-growed now!"

✱

The late George Lyman Kittredge, renowned Harvard professor and Shakespearean scholar, had a caustic wit which he exercised with the utmost impartiality. One night he was the guest of a pompous Beacon Street dowager at a performance of Il Trovatore in the Boston Opera House. The hostess was very talkative all through the opera, much to the professor's annoyance.

Toward the end of the final scene, she turned to him and gushed, "My dear Professor Kittredge, I do so want you to be with us next Friday evening again. I know you'll enjoy it. The opera will be Faust."

"I shall be delighted", Kittredge replied. "I've never heard you in that."

✱

The Instructor was teaching the cute young thing how to drive.

"This", said he, "is the hand brake. You put it on quickly in case of an emergency."

"Oh, I see", she giggled. "It's like a kimono!"

An admiral, watching a young sailor, asked how long he had been serving.

"Two months," the boy replied "How long have you been in?"

The admiral was taken slightly aback but he answered goodnaturedly: "Thirty years, my boy."

"It's hell, ain't it?" the youngster said.

✱

A reporter boarded the train carrying the Notre Dame team to the Southern Methodist game. Looking for a new slant on a story, he said to the student manager, "I understand that you carry a chaplain to pray for the team."

"That's right."

"Would you mind introducing me to him?"

"Be glad to. Which one do you want, the offensive chaplain or the defensive?"

✱

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the sweet young thing.

"Will you please tell the jury just what suit it was?"

"It was a blue suit," she replied quickly, "with white collar and cuffs, and buttons all the way down the front."

✱

A young college student remarked to his date, "That's 'Pink Lightning' lipstick you're wearing, isn't it?"

Flattered that he should notice the colour of her lipstick, the girl replied, "Why yes, but how did you know?"

"Oh," he quipped, "I've been struck by it before!"

✱

Forgotten Failures

He struck out 1330 times, a record in futility unapproached by any other player in the history of baseball. But that isn't what we remember about Babe Ruth. His 714 home runs completely obliterated the 1330 strike outs.

Cy Young, perhaps the greatest pitcher of all time, accumulated 511 victories, a mark that, never has been threatened. But what is generally forgotten is that Young actually lost almost as many games as he won.

One of the failingest men who ever lived was always trying experiments that were unsuccessful. Yet we never think of Thomas Edison as a failure.

At Fort Necessity, during the French and Indian War, a young American officer capitulated to the enemy. But George Washington is never thought of as the man who surrendered to the French.

People would feel a lot less sensitive about failure if they remembered it just doesn't matter, except as a guidepost for oneself. Success is a bright sun that obscures and makes ridiculously unimportant all the little shadowy flecks of failure.

Women And Men Differ

★

BY LOUIS I. DUBLIN

WOMEN today have everything they ever tried to get, legally, socially, politically and economically. Everything, it seems, except equality. They are not the same as men and never will be; they are different in every phase of life, from conception to death, writes the author in "Your Life."

Although the old belief concerning the inferiority of women still lingers, the so-called weaker sex is, physically at least, superior. Throughout the entire life span, at each and every year, the mortality of women is lower than that of men. (Nature has attempted to provide for this by arranging that about 106 boy babies be born for each 100 girls.) The ratio of female survivals is higher even before birth occurs. Prenatal mortality from miscarriages, abortions and stillbirths is considerably higher for males.

●

Except for whooping cough, the infectious diseases of childhood seem to have a preference for the male child. At the preschool age, scarlet fever, influenza, pneumonia, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrhea and dysentery are fatal to him more often than to his sister. Accidental deaths are one and one half times as frequent. Altogether the risk of death is 20 per cent greater for boys of one to four years old.

At high school age, boys are still more subject **to accidents than** girls. **Girls, however, are more prone to tuberculosis: 63 per cent more girls than** boys die from this disease. Organic heart disease strikes **them almost equally: 15 boys and 14 girls out of every 100,000 die of it.**

In early adulthood the complications from childbirth—happily now much less frequent than formerly—plus a lessening of the spirit of adventure as boys grow to manhood, brings the death rate **of the two sexes closer together.**

But women still have the advantage: the woman of 25 has a life expectancy of 48 years, while a man of the same age has a 44-year expectancy.

If a husband and wife are the same age, the chances that she will be widowed are 55 against 45. It is common practice, however, for women to marry men older than themselves, **thereby further increasing the possibility of widowhood. At age 65** and after, the proportion of women to men **is 111 to 100.**

●

Another difference lies in the rate of growth. **Until the age of eight, boys are taller, heavier than girls. From eight to 12, the girls begin to catch up, and from then until they** are 15 **or 16, girls are usually heavier,** taller than contemporary boys (often to their chagrin). Thereafter the growth rate is reversed again.

There are also psychological variations. According to such authorities as Dr. Arnold Gesell and Amram Scheinfeld, there is a marked difference **in character traits and personality growth between the sexes at a very early age.**

Little girls suffer about five times more from anxiety, nervousness, fears than boys, and their fears are of a different category. Boys fear physical injuries. Girls are frightened of intangibles, such as the dark. They are more envious, feel jealousy more acutely, are more possessive and subjective.

Girls have a richer fantasy life than boys; boys are busier with action. Girl children often bewilder parents, teachers, friends by the chameleon rapidity with which they change their personality. They become Katharine Hepburn, Florence Nightingale, their favourite teacher, or whoever happens to capture their imagination.

Age for age, boys and girls average the same intelligence potential. However, test-makers have noted that in certain subjects girls excel, in others boys are ahead. The favoured feminine areas, in preschool children, are colour-matching, paper-folding, buttoning, tying bows; in grade school they are reading and language. Boys are better in sense of direction, in anything mechanical, in arithmetic, nature study; later, in history and the sciences.

Though girls and boys come out about even in I.Q. tests, their skills and potentials are still not the same. Here, as elsewhere, the two sexes are not equal but equivalent: neither is

(Continued On Page 23)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CAGING KING OF AMAZON BEASTS • Male Enters Trap To Join Captive Female!

THE footprints were as large as dinner-plates. They were almost perfectly round. They were pressed softly into the earth as if a great weight had been supported upon velvet, writes Willard Price in 'Chambers's Journal'.

"Just one Amazon animal could make a print like that", said Roderick; "it's the jaguar."

Roderick Campbell was an animal-hunter who made his living by taking animals alive for the zoological gardens, menageries, and circuses. When he was not in Central Africa you stood a good chance of finding him a thousand miles up the Amazon. Nowhere else on the planet, he said, could more curious and interesting animals be found.

He had captured the three-toed sloth that hangs upside down from the branches, the human-looking manatee which was mistaken by early sailors for a mermaid, the gigantic and evil-tempered anaconda, the giant ant-bear that flicks out the contents of ant-hills with a red tongue two feet long, the jabiru stork that stands as high as a man, and many other creatures that would delight visitors to animal collections.

King Of Beasts

But he had not yet captured the king of Amazon beasts—the jaguar. Nowhere else in the world is the jaguar so large, powerful, and dangerous. It is a clever animal, and had up to that time completely succeeded in eluding us.

Now, however, we had a trail to follow. One of our (American) Indians was sent back to camp near by to get a heavy lasso made of stout Manila hemp. That was to be our only weapon, for it was understood that we were not to use our guns unless it was necessary to save our lives

The spoor led through a forest that reminded one of a cathedral. There were no bushers or shrubs, only enormous columns rising a hundred feet without a branch and then another hundred feet before they spread to form a dark roof through which spots of sunlight shone like stars.

The noon sun beat upon the roof, but these dark depths were as cool as a crypt. It was hard to realize that we were only three degrees from the equator.

"How fresh is the spoor?" I asked.

"It was probably made this morning", Roderick said.

Roderick said.

"How far may we have to follow it?" The forest floor was not as even as the floor of a cathedral, and my legs were already tiring.

"Sometimes the jaguar keeps travelling steadily for a hundred miles".

But it was not to be so bad as all that. After about three miles, the jungle began to thin, and through the trees we caught a glimpse of one of the channels of the Amazon.

Quarry Sighted

"Perhaps it's at the shore getting a drink", whispered Roderick. We moved very quietly. At the edge of the jungle the great trees gave way to a screen of underbrush. Concealed by the screen, we could now see the beach. And there was our quarry.

It was a huge jaguar, beautifully clad in a rich golden coat covered with irregular black rings. Its head looked much too large for its body. That is a characteristic of the jaguar. It lay on a log projecting over the river and looked down into the water.

Presently it swiped its paw through the water and brought up a fish. It popped the fish, still wriggling, into its mouth and ate it with great relish. Again the great paw went like a flash of lightning through the water, but this time without success. Another attempt, and up came another fish.

We retreated a hundred yards or so along the trail, and there held a council of war. The Indians believed that the jaguar would return by the same trail. We concealed ourselves behind a gigantic ceiba-tree that stood beside the path.

We waited. Four hours later we were still waiting. Several of the Indians were asleep.

Lassoed

But excitement returned when we saw the jaguar coming up the trail. Its oversized head hung low as it studied the strange tracks and perhaps tried to make-up its mind whether the creatures that had made them were worth pursuing.

As it passed us Roderick's lasso flew out encircled the beast's neck, and was drawn snug... The other end of the rope had been tied securely to a tree.

There was nothing, however to prevent the jaguar from making a lunge at us, and it did so. We melted away like snow-flakes before a hot wind. Just beyond the range of the rope we stopped to watch. The rope was strong, and no doubt it would hold the furious beast. Whether our nerves could stand its forest-rending roars was another question.

During our long wait an Indian had been dispatched to camp with orders for the crew to bring our boat to this neighbourhood. The boat was a big, flat-bottomed affair called a batalao, and on its deck were numerous cages, some occupied, some waiting for tenants. Now a cage was brought in to the scene of the capture. I looked at the raging animal.

How To Cage It

"You'll have to use pretty powerful persuasion to get it in there".

"I won't depend upon persuasion", said Roderick; "just technique".

A second lasso was thrown over the jaguar's head and the rope tied to a tree in a direction opposite to that of the first rope. Now it could not move forward or backward, nor to any great extent sideward.

The first rope was unloosed and, while eight men held it, the end was passed in through the door of the cage and out at the back between the slats. The men now laid hold of the end of the rope behind the cage and their task was to draw the animal slowly forward while the other rope was gradually paid out.

The jaguar plunged to left and right, then leaped high into the air, jerking one of the ropes out of the hands of the terrified Indians. Roderick made a running jump, caught the rope, slapped it around a tree, and managed to hang on until others came to help.

In half-an-hour the jaguar had reached the cage and was lashing at the door, threatening to tear it from its hinges. Gradually it was inched into the cage. Finally the door was slapped shut and locked.

Another Trick

The roars continued. Presently there came from far away an answering roar. Roderick listened thoughtfully.

"We'll try an experiment", he said, and he ordered another cage to be brought. "This animal is a female. A hunter once told me how he captured a male by using a female to attract him. We'll see if we can make it work".

The new cage was placed beside the other. The door was left open and arranged a trigger so that it would close if an animal went inside. A barricade of brush was erected around the two cages, except in front of the open door.

We went back to camp, and the roar of the caged jaguar echoing through the woods made us hug the camp-fire as we ate our evening meal The answering roar was repeated over and over, becoming louder.

We climbed into our hammocks strung up between trees. But it was hard to sleep. The roars diminished into grunts and growls and it was safe to guess that the two animals were not far apart. Suddenly there was a new burst of thunder. "I think we've got him", said Roderick.

In the morning we found the female jaguar lying quietly in her cage looking through the slats at her new companion, while he lay as quietly regarding her.

That was the beginning of a firm friendship. It grew on the trip down-river to Manaos, where the two were placed in a single large cage on the deck of a cargo-steamer bound for North Atlantic ports.

A LEOPARD'S FURY

"Hell hath no fury like a leopard disturbed'—to rewrite an old aphorism—as this picture of WAFFLES indicates. For Waffles has just rolled over to take an after dinner nap in his London Zoo home, but visitors beyond the bars have interrupted his slumber. Bristling whiskers and glistening fangs are Waffle's response.

How Fire-Flies Produce Light

BY EVELYN CREESMAN

IT is curious that the things which we are accustomed to see round us we accept without question: we have always known them, so we do not wonder about them. It is the new things which rouse curiosity.

I am thinking now about insects which show lights. We have glow-worms in England, and ever since I was a tiny tot, I can remember the thrill of being allowed to go along grassy lanes on a summer night in June to see glow-worms shining. I still get a thrill every time I see them.

They shine like a steady spark, as if somebody had dropped a cigarette stub. On some nights, there would be only a few, here and there. On other nights—especially after warm rain—banks and verges and mossy glades would have numbers of them.

That was in nursery days, and my biggest catch was thirty-two in one evening. That was a family record, and I was very proud of it because it was a tricky business catching them For the instant you touched what they were sitting on, they dropped, and put out their lights. So you had to make sure there were no other stems in the way which you might shake when putting your fingers near the glow-worms. We loved them and we used to carry home grass roots or buttercups with them so that when they were in the nursery, they should imagine they were still out of doors. We covered them with a glass tumbler, and at sunset we sprinkled them with water, so that they might think dew was falling. Then, at dusk, the little lights began to shine. What a joy!

I never wondered what that light was, or how they ignited it. Somebody told us it was phosphorus, and we thought it was like luminous paint. We knew what that was, because we had some, and used to paint all sorts of things to make them shine in the night.

But the first time I heard about fire-flies—how they look like a shower of sparks in the air, alight one minute and extinguished the next—I did wonder how the light was produced, and how the insect could put it out. I was very excited when it was explained.

For, of course, it is not phosphorus or anything of that nature. Insects do not absorb rays of light and then give them out again in darkness. It is much more wonderful than that.

Light Organs

In the insects' light organs, two secretions unite, and their breathing organs supply oxygen, and that makes the illumination. And the whole, beautiful apparatus is contained in the light organ of a small beetle such as the glow-worm or fire-fly.

What is extraordinarily interesting is that other kinds of insects have the same secretions, but have not developed special light organs to make use of them. One secretion is for digesting —it helps break up the insect's food The other is like minute globules of fat, which float about in the body-fluid (which is their blood).

The globules are stored energy. When the insect does anything requiring extra exertion—turning into a chrysalis, or laying eggs, or, like the mud daubers, catching spiders to store in little clay vases——then the globules of fat disappear, the reserve of energy is used up, and glands have to renew the supply. These are the two secretions which together are illuminated by oxygen. In the light organs are special cells of them, in layers, keeping up the supply.

The oxygen is at hand, too: for every insect has minute branched tubes to carry air all over the body. Instead of having to pump air through lungs as we do, insects carry air to the blood. Every part of the body has a set of air tubes. Tiny muscles have spiral tubes which can contract with the muscle

The air tubes that pass through the light organ are an extremely delicate network, and when muscles press upon them oxygen is forced out at the ends and that, coming in contact with the special secretions, causes a combination and a light.

So, actually, material is being used up all the time the lights are shining.

(Continued On Page 20)

BLACKMAILING INDIA ON KASHMIR ISSUE

Pak Argument Should Deliver State To China!

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

IN a private sample gallop-poll held in New York it was observed recently that a majority of the people in the West believed in Pakistan's case on Kashmir.

In this article the author discusses scientifically the case of Kashmir and tears asunder Pakistan's 'points-in-defence' of her case.

"INDIA'S case (on Kashmir)" **write the Editors of the UNITED NOTIONS WORLD "is perhaps tied in with Nehru's childhood in Kashmir."**

Jawaharlal Nehru along with a few other eminent writers of the calibre of Pearl S. Buck and Lin Yutang, are the 'Contributing Editors of the UNITED NATIONS WORLD, a sumptuously produced illustrated periodical published from New York under the direct patronage of the United Nations.

The November issue of the said magazine presents an aritcle captioned "The Land Of The Pure" written by the Editors of the Journal The Editors in their signed article have incorporated a paragraph on Kashmir which reads:

"Indeed Pakistan has grown so sober that it is now more reasonable than India in its claims to Kashmir which is as Moslem and pro-Pakistan as Pakistan itself is. Pakistan's case for Kashmir IS AS SIMPLE AS A Child's: Kashmir is its brother. India's case is more subtle and political and is perhaps tied in with Nehru's childhood in Kashmir."

It is not only this otherwise sober and objectively written journal which is interested in Kashmir, but close observation of the world newspapers and periodicals, and monitoring of th Radio broadcasts of the nation's of the world will reveal that Kashmir is discussed everywhere.

If an organ of the type of the UNITED NATIONS WORLD could be persuaded and convinced of the Kashmir case as "as simple as a child's; Kashmir is it's (Pakistan's) brother. India's case is more subtle and political....is perhaps tied in with Nehru's childhood in Kashmir," it would be futile to imagine what others abroad are writing and discussing about Kashmir.

Five Nations Meet

Kashmir is a subject which has interested the World Powers, for its being the meeting place of five nations: Russia, China, Afghanistan Pakistan, and India.

Throughout Pakistan's invasion and thereafter, American and British newspapers have maintained correspondents in Kashmir at lavish expenses. They have enjoyed the hospitality of Kashmir, India and Pakistan Governments. According to Pakistan's own admission, for a number of months to begin with, she had imposed strict censorship on all news connected with her invasion and part occupation of Kashmir. On the other hand Kashmir and India have always maintained an open door to all reports flowing out of and about Kashmir.

How this hospitality on the part of Kashmir and India has been outraged by the United States of America and British correspondents and foreign observers can be judged by the unfair illogical, devoid of truth—often verging on malicious—propaganda carried on in the Press of these two countries.

In fairness to the 'NEWS CHRONICLE', THE NEW STATESMAN' and 'MANCHESTER GUARDIAN' of London it must be said that these three great newspapers of England have kept the truth high above everything, inspite of the temptation and great provocation at stake.

This article is not meant merely to be a journalistic reportage on Kashmir. It is, as will be forthwith seen, a collection of historical facts on Kashmir and is mainly intended for objective observation of foreign correspondents and their principals. The facts stated herein are checked, rechecked, and verified. They are in no way collected from any interested sources; Governments of India, Kashmir or Pakistan, none of them have been tapped in for any information which has been included in this article.

Let us have a look at the relief and political map of Kashmir and survey its boundary in relation to her neighbours.

A highly mountaneous country with an international borderline of about 1,628 miles, Kashmir touches China (Sinkiang and Tibet) for 800 miles, Afghanistan for 75 miles, Russia for 250 miles, Pakistan for 350 miles and India for 250 miles. At certain places on the Sinkiang side the international line is not yet defined.

When the sub-continent of India was devided into two States—India and Pakistan—leaving the 500 and odd Indian Princedoms alone to have their own choice of joining whichsoever State they liked, there was a virtual rush among the Princes for accession with New Delhi or Karachi. As a result, majority of the rulers of these states merged their territories with India, and a few within the boundaries of Pakistan acceeded to Pakistan.

The Background

When the drive of re-shaping the political map of the sub-continent was in full swing the State of Kashmir, all of a sudden, was invaded by armed men from across the Pakistan side of the border. The invaders occupied and pillaged the land, looted the property of the poor people, raped their women and burnt down the harvest in the fields. The armed invaders triumphantly marched through the western districts of the valley of Kashmir and reached the gates of Srinagar, the capital of the State, when the ruler of the State fled with his family —fled from he capital and ran towards the south to save themselves and their lives.

All these months the ruler had kept the leader of the biggest political party of the State—Sheikh Abdullah—imprisoned in the Srinagar jail. When the ruler fled he set free the prisoners, amongst whom was Sheikh Abdullah. And it was Sheikh Abdullah and his partymen who immediately on being released from jail formed a Defence Corp for the defence of their land and to drive back the invaders.

The ruler in the meanwhile having reached 'safer zones' sent frantic appeals to New Delhi to accept Kashmir's accession to India and save the country from being further raped and overrun.

India, after having consulted Sheikh Abdullah, accepted the request on the explicit condition that the acceptance was, when peace returned, decided by a plebiscite of the people of Kashmir.

Airborne Indian troops, were despatched immediately after the accession to the State. The invaders were thrust back from the Srinagar sector

From the captured invaders **arms were seized—arms that bore Pakistan seal. Later regular Pakistan army officers and other ranks were captured in Kashmir. It was on this new evidence that India lodged her formal complaint about Pakistan's aggression against Kashmir, now an Indian territory.**

Mohamad Zaffrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, flatly denied the charge of his country's complicity in the invasion of Kashmir. But the cat was out of the bag when the United Nations Kashmir Commission visited Kashmir in 1948.

The explanation about the discrepancy later given by Pakistan was "India would attack Pakistan territory via Kashmir" and that was the reason why Pakistan forces were marched into Kashmir.

Let us analyse this statement of the Pakistan Government:

1. To attack Pakistan why should India take the circuituous and costly route 'via Kashmir'? Why not she **march her army through the plains of the East Punjab and the deserts of Rajasthan—the two direct routes? And why should not India attack the weekest part of Pakistan first—her eastern link, the plains of East Bengal?**

2. When in the last great war Hitler marched his army into the USSR he gave the plea that USSR had plans for an invasion of Germany.

3. What conclusion did the allied nations draw from Hitler's invasion of USSR and his explanation? What did the world think of Hitler's explanation?

Pakistan's Stand

Pakistan's favourite theory of gaining possession of Kashmir is: Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim country.

Let us examine this theory threadbare for on this theory many a foreign observer and radio commentator bases his arguments in support of Pakistan's case for Kashmir.

Kashmir has a population which is roughly three-fourths Muslim by religion. They have their own political party which is headed by Sheikh Abdullah, who is now the Prime Minister of the State. When Sheikh Abdullah and his party fought for the independence of the State, a few Muslims courted the ruler, a Hindu by religion, and sabotaged the people's freedom movement. When Sheikh Abdualih and his supporters rotted in the rulers' jail those few Muslims mentioned above enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of the Hindu ruler Why? Perhaps an explanation is not necessary here.

As soon as the sub-continent was politically divided Sardar Ibrahim, the leader of the minority Muslim Party, shifted his residence to Pakistan whose ideology suited him most.

In Sheikh Abdullah Kashmir has a Muslim as a Prime Minister and not a Hindu.

Do the Muslims of Kashmir as such want Kashmir to accede to Pakistan? This apparently could only be decided by a plebiscite and India has promised by the verdict of the people. In the meanwhile let us examine a few basic facts that show the trend of events about this Muslim-Hindu question raised by Pakistan and her supporters

When Pakistan's Muslim army raped Kashmir, they killed the Muslims mostly, for not many Hindus were found in those districts

All along the fighting zones the Pakistan Army met with vehement and stiff resistance from the Muslims of the State, and when the Indian army gave the Pakistan invaders the chase, the local Muslims gave them (the Indians) hero's ovation.

Even members of the United Nations Kashmir Commission had in their private talks expressed admiration for a people who unarmed met bravely the onslaught of an armed invasion from an army from across the borders

The question is, could the Indian army march ahead in Kashmir to drive back the aggressors, if the people of the State were not friendly to them? To draw a parallel with Korea would be easier and significant.

Hutton in 'The Philadelphia Inquirer'

The Rivers Story

Let us now examine Pakistan's theory that her rivers flowed from Kashmir and that as such, India could at her will, change the course of these rivers and render Pakistan a barren desert.

Shall we compare the European countries and the courses of their rivers with this pet theory of Pakistan? We would not. But let us examine the case as it stands.

India with all her wealth and strength could not, for another 40 years even dream of changing the courses of the mighty rivers of the Punjab. IT WOULD COST INDIA 16 ATOM BOMBS IN THE MINIMUM TO BLAST THE COURSE OF THE PUNJAB RIVERS. THE COST WOULD BE ABOUT RS. 164,000,000,000.

Do you know what this colossal figure means? It means in other words, 350 million of Indians will have to go WITHOUT FOOD FOR EIGHT YEARS.

The theory that Kashmir is contiguous to Pakistan should also be X'rayed not only on communal sentiments, and existing internationalty accepted geographical facts should also be onsidered.

Why Not To China?

As has already been shown Kashmir has a borderline of 800 miles with China, 250 miles with Russia, 350 miles with Pakistan, 75 miles with Afghanistan and 250 miles with India. What then, is the signaficance of these figures? According to the obvious reading Kashmir should at once be handed over to Red China. Will the United Nations accept such absurd proposition

And finally about the novel theory as hinted by the learned Editors of the UNITED NATIONS WORLD magazine that "India's case is more subtle and political,.... perhaps tied in with Nehru's childhood in Kashmir" the present writer would only humbly submit that Nehru has always been blamed in India for being too "soft" with Pakistan and on the face of the latter's unwarranted aggression he should not have gone ahead with his downright diclaration of a plebiscite. But this only shows the sterling quality of the man Jawharlal Nehru, the democrat that he is.

'UNITED NATIONS WORLD' GOES ALL OUT

'STILL PLUGGING'

Holland in 'The Chicago Tribune'

Good Music Must Please Him That Gives And Him That Takes

BY G. N. BALASUBRAMANYAM

THE author of this article, popularly known as "G. N. B." is a top-rank musician in karnataki circles. An honours graduate, he is perhaps the first university product to gatecrash the esoteric world of music and establish a reputation both as practising musician and creative artiste. In this article specially contributed to the souvenir of Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Circle music festival, he debunks immobile die-hardism which obstructs new compositions and at the same time upholds value of right traditions which give life-force to music.

"ART is long and time is fleeting"
—LONGFELLOW

An old-world maxim considering the trends in the field of modern music.

There is an old saying which can be loosely translated as "what we have learnt is a handful of earth—what we have yet to is as big as the universe."

This is not a mere parade of modesty of a very learned man but a summing up, is essence, of the real and desirable attitude of all great artists, since it in well known that our ideals dictate our thoughts and our thoughts our actions.

We should not fall in with the majority of middle-aged and elderly people who always evince a rather exaggerated desire to clothe all that was the past with a halo of ineffable glory and, as a corollary, to cry down the present. In the opinion of many real connoisseurs who have heard the old and the present generation of musicians we have nothing to be ashamed of about ourselves.

Great Progress

As a matter of fact there is a large section which holds the definite view that we have made very great and real progress over those of earlier generations.

If one should devote a short time to analysing the causes that led to such conditions they are not very difficult to find. We have here, as in all other spheres of life, made vast strides in adding more comforts to our existence though we are less peaceful and contended than our forefathers. We have collected a greater variety of art-forms and certainly by far greater number of our people listen to music and are music-minded than five or six decades ago. Mechanical contrivances for recording and broadcasting music have been the greatest factors contributing to this large-scale dissemination of music, not to speak of the radio, the cinema and the music sabhas all over the land.

Music six decades ago was a luxury which only a few could enjoy. Musicians were fewer in number as also music-minded people. There were only a few—a very small percentage of the general public—who could boast of intimate knowledge of Carnatic music. The only places where music was to be heard were the temple on festival occasions some rare marriage concerts and the easiest available instrument for the spread of classical music was the Nadaswaram. A few Samasthanams Maharajas and Zamindars patronised musicians and appointed some as their Asthana Vidwans. Some of them were really great vak-geya-karkas, being singers, composers and critics at the same time. They were also well-versed in the theory of music and could decipher the most involved and complicated problems of music as the "Srutis" or very elaborate pallavis. They had the leisure, desire and opportunity to learn from their great masters and contemporaries. They realised "Art is long and time is fleeting" and applied themselves to mastering this very great and universal art as end in itself, not merely as a vocation for earning their livelihood. Thus their attitude was one of disinterested application to art more than any thing else. Hence it was possible for them to dive deep into the sea of art and unearth many rare gems. There was plenty of scope for the play of imagination. They were so engrossed with music that some of them were absolutely unworldly and lacked practical wisdom on occasions. Some could not even sign their own names.

Reaching The Layman

With the advent of greater public patronage, what was the private privilege of a few became the public enjoyment of the many. Along with this the royal and exclusive patronage gradually dwindled. Sabhas and like institutions sprang up all over the land. Gramaphone records the radio, the cinema public lectures on music, books, demonstrations and reviews of music performances in dailies and magazines opened up what was once a closed book to the lay man.

The condition of existence has a bearing on the type of art that obtains popularity then. Thus the atmosphere of modern hustle, nervous hurry and aimlessness of general existence lent its own colour to the form of present-day music.

The typically present-day attitude of making the most of the shortest time created the possibility of artists catering both serious classic and light music on the same platform to the general public.

Democratisation of any great art brings inevitably in its wake the lowering of high standards of achievement.

However much present day art may claim to have improved upon the art of the previous generations in the aspect of form, there is considerable truth in the cry of the lovers of the past that we lack in depth and the intensive approach to art.

Real Artist

Older people tell us that in their own days eminent 'vidwans' had delighted them with profundity in raga singing as also in other aspects of music. We refuse to believe it and even go to the extent of deliberately shutting our mind to being convinced. This is a very sorry state of things for art. This sort of conservatism is very dangerous in that it strikes at the root of progress and culture.

The play of imagination or "manodharma" is where the real artist "shows us the edge of the infinite" and really great artists "allow us some moments to gaze into it."

There can be an attempt at least at suggesting to the listener that—while doing a raga or singing swaras—the aspect is absolutely limitless though the artist need not actually do it on the platform.

Quite often the end is seen even in the very beginning. These are the results of mechanisation of music. No doubt great artists get unconsciously mechanised if they have perforce to sing or give concerts almost every day for years together. More than mere propagation of music and making money through it as a profession there is a cultural aspect in that the education of the public is also essential.

Every concert should not only be good entertainment but also educate the listener.

The conservative school of thought opines that Carnatic classic music has its structure only on the pillars of few well known and common ragas and talas. They also say that the five main ragas in essence can't last more than 15 minutes' elaboration. Any extra time taken by any artist in the singing or expatiation of the raga ends in repetition.

"Sri Tyagaraja," than whom no greater composer the world has seen is the greatest aesthete in music. His sense of "rakthi" is unsurpassed. Was he out of his mind when he composed more than thirty keerthanas in Thodi?—and probably equal numbers on all the five main ragas and each quite different from the other? It is said that old Kshetragna padams are fossilised ragas in their crystalline purity and classicism. How many padams are there in Kharaharapriya?—or in Shanmugapriya, Devamanohari, Arabhi. Tyagaraja has composed several in Kharaharapriya. As a point of fact it was he who brought this raga into the prominence it now enjoys.

Bigotry and dogmatism in art however greatly they may lay claims to orthodoxy, are as much to be dreaded and suppressed as in religion. Death is not the end of life but the cessation of progress. One is tempted here to change Longfellow's lines into.

...."Art is short and time is long
With little effort we can
Erase the monuments on the rocks of song."

as the summing up of modern art.

Sampradaya

There are very many meaningless and mischievous myths in the music world—bigoted conservatism in ideals, creative artistic susceptibilities being made out as unclassic and such schools taking shelter under the dubious word called tradition or sampradaya. What is sampradaya? It is nothing but the sum total of the methods and practices obtaining in the music world amongst popular vidwans during a certain period of time.

It easily follows that what was sampradaya in the early part of the 20th century may give place to the changed sampradaya in the middle of the same. The only tradition that the music world need observe is that one raga is not rendered like another and that the original form and purity of conception is maintained.

The very nature and genius of Indian music is such as that it permits the artist unrestricted freedom in the exercise of his creative abilities at the same time conforming strictly to rules of technic.

Such sort of mis-directed adherence to tradition results in the crippling of the one faculty for the lack of which modern art has become mercenary and mechanised. As some great minds think the modern musician is a successful professional singer.

If we face the truth any one who studies the history of music for the past half a century will easily realise that the very method of voice train-

(Continued On Page 19)

G. N. Balasubramaniam, a front-rank vocalist in Karnataki Music

ARTISTES & LISTENERS ARE TWO EYES OF ART

THE QUEEN ATTENDS A CONCERT

H. M. The Queen attended the special concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Society at the Royal Albert Hall, London. The occasion included the presentation of the Society's Gold Medal to Sir John Barbirolli, the famous conductor. Above Mrs. Stafford Prior, of the Royal Philharmonic Society is seen greeting H. M. the Queen on her arrival.

UNCLE MISER

SHORT STORY
BY R. T. SHAHANI

We used to call him Kaka Kanjus—uncle miser—when we were by ourselves. Otherwise, he just remained Kaka or uncle.

Kakaji was a dear old soul, and when I say old, well, he wasn't so old, either, unless you think a mere forty means anything.

Uncle had a pleasant face with a suave tongue somewhere inside his cheek and he had affable ways. He didn't often talk much but when he did, a few seeds of wisdom did drop out. We held a 'jholi' and often collected them. And then he rarely lost his temper. We generally liked him.

Of course, there was a flaw.

When it came to shelling out a few annas for sweets and toffees, Kakaji's grip did not relax so easily. Generally his hands would caress your shoulders quite warmly, but if you tapped him, the hands would slink into his trouser or coat pockets, depending upon the apparel which he happened to have on at the moment. And the fun of it was that Kakaji generally came out with a word of advice, which was generally sound. "The sweets in the bazars are bad for you. They use rotten ghee which affects the throat. The toffees ruin your teeth." As a rule, no supplementary questions were asked.

●

We, however, felt sorry for Chachiji. She was a cheerful woman of thirty-five who had only one son. But the clothes she worse may well have been donated by her to the maid-servant. Only we discovered that there was no maid-servant in the house. Kakaji thought it was a waste of money to employ servants.

Chachiji was a good cook—when young we had heard the rumour that Uncle had married her only after satisfying

"NEXT?"

Sommerville in 'The Denver Post'

himself on her culinary gifts—and an efficient house-wife. Unfortunately, Kakaji had a large house, and sweeping, cleaning and dusting took a lot of time. Kakaji however, soon found out a solution. One morning he decided to lock up half of the house. It saved him the necessity of going in for new furniture. Chachiji could easily sweep and dust two big rooms, a drawing-cum-dining room and a few varandahs.

You see, Kakaji was an officer of the Government and got more than Rs. 1,200 as pay per month at that time. Of course, occasionally, the office chaprasi would lend a hand to mem-sahib. But Chachiji never complained. Only ten-year-old Chhaju would some-times come out with a few hard things against his pop.

●

What amused us more, however, was Kakaji's eating habits. If there is one thing he smelled from a mile, it was food. And Kakaji was most informal. He had a large circle of friends, too. It was easy for him to walk in at or around meal time say 'hullo' to everyone in the house, then smell food with a pleasing, kissing gesture. Usually, it worked. The neighbour would ask him to share pot-luck. Some of them realised, a little too soon, that Uncle's share of pot-luck often extended to the whole damned lot and left very little to anyone else. If uncle was very friendly with the inmates, he would barge right into the kitchen, ask the cook what was the menu and then help himself most unconcernedly, in the kitchen itself, and come out and sit down and light his cigar in supreme satisfaction. The embarassments these situations caused were nobody's business.

Only poor Chachi felt very much abashed and sometimes quite hurt. We all lived in a small colony and neighbours' houses were quite close by. Uncle would sit in the verandah by meal times, and if any pleasant smell assailed his nostrils, he would jump up and say:

"I am going out. I don't think I will have dinner today. I am feeling quite full. Don't wait for me."

Of course, Chachi who had been married to him for ten years, knew what all that meant. She wasn't going to be deceived.

●

One day at the Club, a strange thing happened.

It was customary for us to sit out in the evening. While some members were playing Badminton and others Billiards inside, some of us would just sit and chat and have drinks. It was the pre-prohibition era. A member would start the rounds by telling the barman to take orders—'poochho!'—from every one. Uncle, whose love for liquids was as passionate as for solids, usually took a drink or two, then excused himself as he would like to join a four for Bridge or try his hands at Russian Fleece or because he had remembered an important engagtment. Most of us who knew that uncle accepted dinners and drinks galore or just gate-crashed and did not as a rule remember to reciprocate hospitality, had come to accept it as a matter-of-fact thing. We had a good laugh by ourselves but bore no malice.

We were then horrified to find that Uncle not only stayed on that evening but went on calling round after round, all on his own. Some of us were deeply impressed and turned round to look at the direction in which the Sun had risen and set that day, only to discover that the matter could not be verified as the sun had already set and it was a dark night.

●

Later, as the evening wore on, it struck me that Uncle's behaviour was motivated by various factors. Chachiji had been subjected to her periodical indisposition which prevented her from making an entry into the Club, and a new face, young, pretty, full blown, had appeared like a red summer rose which made uncle more and more happy.

Introductions had been made earlier in the evening. Uma Roy was staying on for a month or so. She had come for a quiet change from Calcutta and although this was a small moffusil place, she was enjoying herself immensely. She was chatting away gaily like a jay bird, and there was something quite enchanting about her voice which thrilled uncle. Somehow he thought her voice reminded him of anklets worn by villages belles doing the temple dance. It was sweet and soothing to the nerves. Why he could have been put to sleep by her.

He also felt that she must be a good musician. Her speech was measured. It seemed she applied the principles of 'tal' to her speech also. And if she could do it in prose, what could she not do in poetry? And here uncle felt an upsurge of blood shooting through his ears. Uncle had a secret urge in his life and that was to master Shastriya Sangeet. Unfortunately his fat, clumsy, fingers, bulging with unnecessary adipose tissue, would not negotiate the keys or strings of any musical instrument. And then after considerable patience, his music teacher had finally advised him against music saying that his voice resembled a bull at bay more so when he attempted to execute a 'kathor tan'.

For a moment, uncle forgot his reverie about music. Here was music personified. What did it matter if his own voice was bellowish or his own ear barbaric in appreciation?

Conversation flowed easily that evening and uncle refused to be drawn in by the wafting smell of delicacies which was assailing his nostrils. He could put on a great act—could Uncle. After an endless round of drinks had passed, he suggested that they should all dine out with him, at a recently opened restaurant which had created a flutter of excitement in the place and then go on to a movie afterwards. He swept aside whatever mild attempts were made by Uma's uncle by way of a protest. Kakaji had willed it—no one was to say 'no.'

Kakaji promptly rang up Chachiji and said he would not be at home for dinner. Chachiji knew this as an old yarn. She slept in peace.

"What a beautiful place you stay in," chimed Uma at the pictures when the lights went out. "What delicious food we had. One can never have the satisfaction of a truly good meal in a restaurant in Bombay or Calcutta, even though one paid three times the money—Really, Kakaji...."

●

But Kakaji could not listen. There was music in her voice, although her speech was made in whispers. The thought of money, unfortunately, ate like iron in his soul. The evening was going to cost him a pretty penny, and he had tried to brush aside the thought of filthy lucre. Of course, she loved the place, his place. Kakaji felt very happy. Soon he found speech.

"I am so happy you like it. I do hope we will be seeing more of you."

"Of course....do you come to the Club regularly?"

"Yes....every evening."

"Good....then I will come too.... Do you play tennis and badminton well?"

"Quite well', said Kakaji modestly. The fact was he was definitely good at both.

"Well—I think I am all right in badminton, but you teach me the backhand in tennis. I have a poor style which cramps me. I would so much like to change it."

So, it became evenings at the Club.

Soon Chachiji knew about it.

●

This was a side of Kakaji about which she had so far no particular inkling. His tight fist she had not minded. His habits of a gourmand only caused amusement. This was, however, getting serious.

Soon, however, Chachiji faded out of the picture altogether. Once or twice she hinted, once she made a scene and stormed, but Kakaji just walked out. From the boudoir to the badminton court. Having failed to match his wits against the native tongue of Chachiji, he tried to match his strokes against Uma. Uma stormed and slashed on the badminton court. She was a good singles player, but then Kakaji could beat her quite easily.

He felt mighty pleased.

They had iced lemon squash. Two glasses clicked and happy smiles left two pair of lips and enlarged into broad grins.

They went for a walk. Then a bite at a restaurant.

●

Then Uma suggested she had some shopping to do. She had broken a clip of a necklace. It was a simple job and it was done soon.

But Kakaji felt that the necklace she was wearing was an old one. When he had last been to Bombay, he had seen some beautiful patterns at Nanubhai's. One of them had registered itself in his mind. A dream in craftsmanship. With a certain amount of trepidation, he had thought of it on the neck of Chachiji....but the idea hadn't clicked....not quite and now, it seemed so different.

He mentioned it to Uma.

"When I go to Bombay next, I shall get it for you.

"Where should I send it?"

"Why, I am going to Bombay myself from here. Within a month or so. I love to take a trip to Bombay once a year or so. Calcutta is all right but I love Bombay for a change. It sort of keeps me alive, bucks up my spirits. It's the only place in India where one is really alive!"

Kakaji was thrilled. He loved Bombay, too. He had had a good many sprees there himself. If would be fun going over the place with Uma this time. Dinner, dance and cabaret at posh hotels, moonlight cruises round the harbour, bathing and tanning at Juhu, week-end trips to Lonavla and Matheran, why, the possibilities were immense. He almost got into a trance as he figured himself into the dining car, with Uma by his side, speeding him across the wings of boredom into a land of romance.

In the meantime, he paid a paltry bill and got out.

●

The urge to give her a present would not leave him. So he bought her a saree of her choice. She chose a beautiful one, a Banaras pattern in silk, an expensive one. Kakaji's soul writhed in agony.

But on the road in a quiet corner the uncle imprinted a pure, aesthetic kiss on his wayward niece. It was such fun. It was ethereal.

At night, however, Kakaji, had a lovely dream which wore itself into a nightmare. He saw a beautiful vision. A woman's semi-nude form. Clinging, tapering fingers. They dug into his flesh. He was so happy. But there was his purse lying. They dug into the purse and then the angel disappeared. Kakaji got up with a shiver.

●

Within a month, they reached Bombay.

A dreamy, lazy delicious fortnight. They went the rounds of Bombay,

"Where He Can Get It"

Uzanas in 'The Hartford Courant'

hand in hand, eyes in eyes, sometimes lips on lips. They tasted food and wine at the hotel and made love on the sea. They danced cheek to cheek and swirled along the floor in ecstatic expectation of what was to follow. They organised excursion trips to Elephanta and Uran and Dharamtar. They admired the necklace of Bombay from the Hanging Gardens. It was a delicious experience. They loved, laughed and enjoyed life. In between, there were shopping bouts. Uma revelled in these expeditions as Kakaji squirmed in them. Visits to jewellers were frequent. Everyone loved her. Everyone was willing to oblige and create new wants in her fancy.

●

At the end of a fortnight's dream-cum-torment, Kakaji thought he would call it a day and return to his home town. After all, enough was enough and staying at hotels, taxi-ing round Bombay and buying expensive presents for his beloved one were digging holes into his pocket as also his inner soul. Sometimes, the thought of it was agony. Agony to see the flow of money, hard-earned money, gathered into his lap by expenditure of blood, disappear just like a pail of a water into the Arabian ocean.

He announced his intention to Uma.

"But, darling, what about my necklace? You know, it hasn't arrived yet from France. It is only expected day after tomorrow"

Come to think of it, he had forgotten all about it. Still, Kakaji, thought it would be better for her to stay alone and then join him up rather than for both of them to stay on.

Strangely enough, she readily agreed. Kakaji seemed a little puzzled.

●

The 'aure voir' was, however, touching. Her lips would not leave his for a long time. Her eyes were glued into his. Only her long, tapering fingers went over his paunchy anatomy in such a caressing manner and there held him so tight that Kakaji felt elated.

"You will stay at the hotel as my guest till you have finished your work and then join me."

He didn't say anything about the period. It was understood she would return in two days. Maybe, three.

When she did not come back within a week, he sent her an anxious wire. A hundred thoughts had crossed his

(Continued On Page 20)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Pictorial Stamps & Common-Sense

●

FAR SIMPLER TO-DAY

THERE are several older philatelists that are inclined to frown on certain trends that have crept into the hobby and have been well nigh ridden to death. Philately having gained a world wide popularity, many countries that had no need for more than a single change of issue in years have hitched their wagon to the philatelic star and are mass producing commemoratives that make the task of keeping up to date practically impossible.

While I have been consistent in my insistence that these rapidly swelling emissions should be kept within reasonable bounds, it does happen that for those that are just going in for stamps the task has become immeasurably easier.

For instance, take the case of the collector who went in for pictorials in the early days. He had only a few items available, many of them prohibitively expensive. Nowadays, the collector of limited means has at least a hundred times as many to choose from. And if he finds that a particular item is high priced he can always reject it and take something more moderate.

Austere Beauty

And for the present-day beginner, there is always the added lure of perfectly designed and elaborately produced stamps, which, though mostly far inferior—even from artistic points of view, to the masterpieces of the past— are nevertheless much more spontaneous in their appeal.

The stern and unadorned beauty of the penny black or the loveliness of the Chalon portrait of the young Queen Victoria are of a type that seldom appeals to the beginner. For one thing, they are almost impossible to obtain at a price which he can afford, and for another, most kids are more taken up by the flashy allure of modern photogravure than with the austere simplicity of line engraving.

The adult beginner can always vary his pictorial diet and include any or all of the classic designs. But it must not be forgotten that the great majority of beginners ARE youngsters in their teens, not grown ups. It is these same youngsters who will later form the backbone of the body of serious collectors. If they graduate from pictorials to classics they will at least retain some affection for the latter. If their interest is stifled at the start through unavailability of material, their love for the hobby itself will soon vanish.

Inducement To Novices

That is one of the reasons why many of the stockists of the cheaper class of material keep a plentiful supply of a attractive—I might almost say gaudy—stamps on hand to give away as free gifts or at less than cost.

These always act as inducements to the junior collector to return for another sample of similar stuff. And this same junior, after he has matured, usually sells his original collection and finds that he prefers to concentrate on older varieties.

All that I have written here should not be taken to mean that pictorials should form the basis of every beginner's collection. Far from it. The first thing that he has to do is to get as large a packet as possible, and though he will usually choose one that has more pictorials on the surface he will also always discover that hidden from view are the plentiful and cheap stamps that, although not as good looking as others, crop up in every collection.

The most casual glance through a novice's album will reveal how many German inflation provisionals he possesses or, as happens more often these days, the Hungarian stamps of the same class. Yet these same inflation provisionals and allied types are the very things to whet a beginner's appetite and make him look more carefully at all surcharges and overprints he comes across in the future.

Or take the case of another plentiful type of stamp. The French Colonial. Like the stamps of the mother country, these were always cheap and featured in every packet. Those that took an interest in them as pictorials some years ago will have kept up that interest, because the designs are progressively becoming more attractive. Those that are new to the hobby will be positively amazed that so many different kinds of birds and animals and all kinds of quaint creatures exist on the face of the earth.

Thousands Of Subjects

When some sort of familiarity has been gained with the type of stamps that usually come his way, the young collector can gain an idea of what exactly his pictorial sideline is going to be. If he is a lover of nature there are thousands of items that feature birds and animals of every species. There are several gorgeous stamps that portray the loveliness of flowers in all their multitudinous colours. In this direction the field is practically limitless.

For those with an enthusiasm for history, there are a host of personages that have been portrayed on stamps, not only during their lifetimes, but in commemoration of their various anniversaries. For the engineer, there is a lot of material with all manner of mechanical associations. The doctor can get together a fairly good lot of stamps with medicine as the central subject.

Musicians, men of letters, tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor—all these have gained recognition from postal authorities, and all of them can provide endless amusement and instruction and a charming display in the album.

REPRESENTATIVE

MORE BRITISH TYPES

LAST week I had said that almost every class of stamp was originated during the last century. And that many varieties that are generally highly priced also have their "poor relatives". As with the previous stamps, the ones given today are all priced at under five shillings in the catalogue, but, in spite of not being rarities, can be an asset to the page of any album

Fiji started off with a crude type-set stamp printed at a newspaper office. In 1871, King Cakobau issued a series printed in Australia, the central portion of which was a script "C R". All these items are scarce. But after the islands were ceded to Great Britain in 1874, the "CR" Monogram (Cakobau Rex) was replaced by "VR", at first by overprints, and then by means of a separate definative issue. The 1881 set of stamps is at a fairly low level in the catalogue, and makes an interesting and unusual display. Or the later stamps of 1891 can be taken which are also reasonably priced.

Lovely Gambia 'Cameos'

The lovely "Cameo" stamps of the first issue of Gambia, are always a favourite with serious collectors, and a good representative item from this group can be obtained at little over a shilling. This is S. G. 21, the ½d myrtle green. The typographed series in the key type can also be included with the penny value.

Gibraltar has long been a favourite with collectors of Empire issues. For although there is plenty for the lover of rarities to wax eloquent over, there is also quite an amount of cheaper material. The items from the 1889 set can be fairly represented by any of the lower values, preferably by the ten centimos, which is associated with the famous error, "value omitted". The change back to sterling can be shown by the inclusion of the penny value of the next set of 1898.

Cheap Tete-Beche

Grenada has some stamps that appear curiously lop-sided. the set of 1883 is composed of a conventional design in small format with the inscriptions at the top and bottom. These stamps also allow one to include a "tete beche" pair in the typical collection. This type of variety, normally rather expensive, is here obtainable cheap, for the stamps were printed in "tete beche" rows throughout the sheet, and cost only twice as much for a pair as for a single.

Hong Kong has always been fairly popular in this country with all classes of collectors. The early items are almost invariably terribly faded, and so are practically worthless. If at all they merit a place in a typical collection it is as examples of the use of poor printing inks! The CA watermark items are usually better preserved, and a couple of stamps from the 1882 set can be chosen.

Heligoland produced plenty of colourful items, but unfortunately there are too many reprints all over the place. Most of the stamps of this country that are in the shops belong to this latter category, but, since they cost a mere fraction of the value of the originals, can be put in. These are among the earliest stamps to be printed in more than two colours, and each and every stamp from the country was printed with liberal dashes of red and green. "Red for the land, green for the strand".

Land Of Fire!

A STAMP FOR USE IN A WILDERNESS

TUCKED away in an obscure corner of the South American section of Gibbons, as a subsidiary of Chile, will be found a single stamp whose history is as romantic as the best of them. If it were not for the fact that the item finds a place in a recognised catalogue most people would understandably imagine it to be bogus, particularly as it is printed by "Kidd & Co., Buenos Aires."

This stamp, however, was a perfectly valid issue, and was legitimately employed for prepaying postage from Tierra del Fuego to the mainland. In Gibbons, the stamp is put at the end of Chile, although actually the bulk of the mail went to Argentina. Though it had not universal validity, the stamp can hardly be classed as a Local, because it was employed for franking mail that went to at least two countries, Chile and the Argentine.

In the eighties of the last century, gold was discovered on this sparse and barren land. Contrary to the accepted rules of gold rushes, nobody appears to have been unduly bothered for some years, and the entire matter might have been dropped if it had not been for the arrival in Argentina of a Rumanian mineralogist, Julius Popper.

With the active co-operation of the authorities in Argentina, a syndicate was formed for the exploitation of the deposits, and an expedition went to Tierra Del Fuego to take possession of it in the name of the Argentine Government.

A settlement was established and mining operations were soon going full blast. The adventures of the min rs were fairly hectic. The natives who inhabited the place were resentful of the intrusion of the white men and made a habit of swooping down and attacking them while at work. Since they were mostly armed with bows and arrows, the settlers were able to repel the attacks with little difficulty.

Some adventurers from Chile, hearing of the fabulous fortunes that were being mined in Tierra del Fuego, now took a hand in the proceedings and launched a well prepared attack on the place. Popper managed to throw them off, but decided that henceforth he should have some official status, so he formed an army and a navy. The recruits for the first were the miners themselves, the latter was composed of a solitary Uruguayan gunboat.

He also looked after the exchequer, minting his own coins—though one might well wonder what there was to buy on the bleak island! Correspondence with the mainland having increased, Popper established a postal service and had the lone item from Tierra del Fuego printed in Buenos Aires.

By this time Popper was virtually dictator of the place, responsible to nothing and nobody. The Argentine, somewhat belatedly, decided to oust Popper from his empire. The case took a long time being settled. So long, in fact, that Popper was well and truly dead before it had concluded.

Officially, he was said to have succumbed to heart failure, though there were persistent rumours that he had been poisoned. Whatever may be the truth of the matter, that was the end of the philatelic venture of Tierra del Fuego.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted men and women to work in spare time everywhere. Apply Box No. 2344 "Bombay Chronicle.".

Earn by Learning Ladies Dress making Monthly fees Rs. 5 and 10. Roshan Meher, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street, Near Evans Fraser, Fort. (2341)

Applications are invited for the following posts in Iron and Manganese Ore Mines (in Bihar). 1. Mining Engineer. 2. Assistant Mining Engineer. 3. Manager. Qualifications required are knowledge and experience of mining methods and theory of mining, prospecting, surveying, engineering drawing, estimating and assaying and analysis of ores: knowledge of the Indian Mines Act, particularly for metalliferous mines, Indian Mineral Concession Act and other Acts concerning mines and labour; ability to handle labour and working knowledge of office routine and organisation and accounting. Grades are:—1. Mining Engineer — Rs. 1050-50- 1300. 2. Asst. Mining Engineer—Rs. 700-50-1000; 3. Manager—Rs. 450-25-650. There will be Dearness Allowance. Free quarters sparsely furnished and free medical attendance. Starting pay according to qualifications and experience. Candidates should apply not later than 28th January, 1951, with a statement of qualifications, experience, and age, with attested copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 276, Bombay 1. (9388)

Wanted:—A qualified and experienced Chemist M. Sc., (Tech) well-versed in analytical work, manufacture of B. P. quality Chemical and Pharmaceutical products and other high class allied lines. Pay according to qualifications. Write giving full details to Box No: 9387 "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS OFFERS

Premier Textile Mill of U. P., wants to export to soft and hard currency areas prints, coating, bleached sheetings etc. Firms interested, having export licence, should contact Box No. 9379 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

SOAP-MAKING

Soap-Making—taught by post and also practically. Good income with small capital. Success guaranteed or fees refunded. Details free. B. Dutta, B.A.,B.L.,F.R.E.S. (Lond.) Soap Trg. House, 3A, Sil Thakurbari Rd. Behala, Calcutta 38. (2321)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

EX-EMPLOYEES of the late Ordnance, Clothing and Parachute Factories in Lahore and Sialkot and the branch Harness and Saddlery Factory, Amritsar, who are Indian nationals and have outstanding claims relating to pay and allowances with any of the above factories, should submit their claims immediately to the Superintendent, Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, giving full details. Copies of relevant documents substantiating the claims, if available, should also be forwarded. (9409)

"MIND OF WOMAN"

63-Page ILLUSTRATED, revised and enlarged 6th. Edition of this most fascinating, instructive and informative book (Price As. 8) sent FREE, against 3-anna stamp for postage etc. RAI INSTITUTE, POONA 4, INDIA.

U. N. COMMISSION WANTS MORE TIME

U.S. IN NO MOOD FOR PEACE, SAYS RUSSIA

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations three-man Cease-fire Commission yesterday asked the Political Committee for more time to draft principles on which the Korean conflicts and other Far Eastern problems might be solved.

Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian Foreign Minister said the Group's task was not an easy one "especially in the light of the actual situation in Korea."

A plan for the settlement of the Korean conflict was introduced by Mr. Eban, permanent Israeli delegate. It proposed.

(1) An immediate and unconditional cease-fire.

(2) An affirmation by all Governments concerned that they accepted a unified, independent Korea and supported free elections under United Nations supervision.

(3) Participation of all states bordering on Korea in the work of rehabilitation and the election.

(4) Progressive withdrawal of non-Korean forces in a defined period.

(5) Establishment of reconstruction projects in Korea under United Nations auspices.

(6) Guarantee that the indepen dence and integrity of the reconstituted state would be respected.

(7) Consideration as a matter of urgency of all the issues considered as important by the Chinese People's Republic.

The Israeli delegate said the Chinese Communist Government's refusal to negotiate had come as a "special disappointment" to those Governments such as Israel which had consistently adopted a policy of goodwill towards it.

"Israel has been guided by an ardent desire to see the world pulled back from the gulf of a widening catastrophe on which it is now poised", Mr. Eban said:

"We have no direct interest in the areas involved. We have no grudging attitude towards the new interests in China. We voice the urgent hope that the United Nations peace-making efforts will yet elicit a more worthy response than the recent reply from Peking".

POLISH OPPOSITION

Polish delegate Mr. Julius Katz Suchy rejected the Israeli proposal for a series of stages saying it was "completely wrong and illogical". A cease-fire could not be an aim in itself nor a prelude to a settlement, he said.

Cease-fires should always be the result of previous negotiations which provided a basis for future settlement.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) reaffirmed his Government's determination to continue to fight in Korea.

He said the United States was prepared to discuss settlement of the Korean question "at an appropriate time and in an appropriate form" if a cease-fire was first agreed upon.

He added that there could be no appeasement.

The United States was not prepared to agree to a cease-fire "at the price of rewarding aggresion or with other dishonourable conditions", Mr. Austin said.

ILLEGAL AGGRESSION

The Chinese Communists were apparately prepared to "compound their illegal aggression", Mr. Austin said.

Mr. Austin supported the request of the Cease-Fire Commission for more time to formulate principles on which Korean and other Far Eastern issues might be solved.

RUSSIA'S POINT

M. Jacob Malik, Russian delegate, declared that Mr. Austin's statement showed clearly that "United States was against peace and against peaceful settlement of the Korean situation".

The Committee agreed without vote to give the Three-man-Cease-fire Commission more time to draft principles on which Korean and other Far Eastern problems might be solved.

The Committee agreed without a vote to give the Three-Nation Committee more time to draw up principles on which the Korean and other Far Eastern problems might be solved.

It then became involved in a long argument about showing a documentary film of alleged American atrocities against the Korean population as requested by Mr. Malik, the Soviet delegate.

Roberto Urdaneta Arbelrez (Colombia), the Committee Chairman, had announced at the beginning of today's meeting that the film would be shown in the Economic and Social Council Chamber 15 minutes before the Political Committee meeting on Monday.

Condemn China As Aggressor

U. S. NOTE TO U. N. MEMBERS

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has sent a circular note to 22 United Nations members giving her view that China should be condemned as an aggressor if she continued to refuse to agree to a cease-fire in Korea.

American sources said today Britain and France were among the countries to which the note was addressed

The note was delivered on Wednesday and Thursday by regular diplomatic channels.

It said that the United States felt that in addition to consideration by the General Assembly's new Collective Measures Committee study should be given to what action should be taken against the Peking Government if it still did not accept a cease-fire.

The note suggested two possibilities for such action:

The Committee recommend economic sanctions against Communist China and that members of the United Nations that have extended diplomatic recognition to Peking should withdraw it.

The Collective Measures Committee was created by the General Assembly last autumn as part of the Acheson Plan to strengthen the powers of the General Assembly. The United Nations action for peace "resolution provided that the Committee should study measures to be taken against an aggressor and report its recommendations to the 1951 session of the Assembly.

Members of the committee are Australia, Belgium, Brazil Britain, Burma Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey and the United States.

The note which is understood to have been very short did not set a time limit for acceptance of a cease-fire or otherwise define the circumstances under which the United States would press for an Assembly resolution concerning Communist China as an aggressor.

HISTORICAL FIND NEAR ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6 (UPI): Portions of the famous monastery of Ghoshitarama at Kaushambi, where Lord Buddha lived and preached for some time and converted King Udayana, have been discovered by the excavation party of the Allahabad University. A large number of sculptures, seals and other antiquities have also been discovered there.

The University of Allahabad for the last three years has been excavating Kaushambi, an ancient area on the Yamuna, about 30 miles north-west of Allahabad.

A slab of stone found in one of the rooms of the monastery mentions that it was set up by Bhikehu B. Phagala, pupil of Bhadanta Dhara at Ghoshitarama, residence of Lord Buddha.

These discoveries are not only of great importance from the historical point of view but are also of great value from that of the "pious Buddhists, as Ghoshitarama has in the eyes of them the same importance as Rumminde, Buddha Gaya, and Sarnath."

The Working Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference which met at Muzaffarabad on Thursday resolved to consider itself "released of all obligations of the cease-fire agreement" in Kashmir.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

All-Round Progress In 1949

NEW DELHI, January 6, (PTI): Life insurance business by Indian insurance companies recorded an all-round increase during 1949. About 5,44,000 policies were issued during the year and the sum insured was Rs. 135.35 crores, yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 7.47 crores. These represent an increase of 59,000 in the number of policies, Rs. 15.45 crores in the sum insured and Rs. 0.96 crores in the premium income over the figures of the previous year.

During the year, the non-Indian insurance companies issued 18,000 policies insuring Rs. 12.22 crores with a premium income of Rs. 0.74 crores, representing a slight decrease in the number of policies but a small increase in the sum assured and premium income over the figures of the previous year.

Giving these figures the Controller of Insurance, Government of India in a review says the business done in 1949 exceeds that done in any year during the last decade, except in the years of 1945 and 1946.

He warns Indian companies to check their craze for bigger business every year, "at any cost" and says "such tendency has been responsible for many an ill from which Indian life insurance business has been suffering e.g. forced business, larger lapses and un-economic production costs".

In regard to the non-life insurance companies, the review says that while the premium incomes of companies doing fire and other class of general insurance have increased, such increase is more pronounced in the case of companies doing "miscellaneous" business.

On October 7, 1950, the number of insurance companies registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, was 341 of which 235 were Indian and the rest non-Indian. One hundred and thirty-five Indian insurance companies were transacting life business only, 50 were engaged in life and other classes and 50 in purely non-life business. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were five, fifteen and 86, respectively.

TOTAL REVENUE INCOME

The total revenue income for the year 1949 of Indian and non-Indian insurance companies in respect of their life insurance business in India was Rs. 41.10 crores and Rs. 7.37 crores, respectively. The total outgo, including amounts disbursed, among their things, as claims and surrenders was Rs. 22.97 crores and Rs. 6.65 crores, respectively. The balance of Rs. 18.13 crores and Rs. 0.72 crores represented the increase in the life funds of Indian and non-Indian insurance companies, respectively.

Investigations regarding the Investments of life insurance companies under Section 27 of the Insurance Act as it stood on December 31, 1949, showed that companies had actually invested in government and approved scurities nearly 83 per cent of policy liabilities against the maximum statuory requirements of 55 per cent.

The net total premium income of Indian insurance companies under non-life business was Rs. 10.38 crores comprising Rs. 5.37 crores from fire business, Rs. 1.94 crores from marine business and Rs. 3.07 crores from miscellaneous insurance business.

The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurance companies were Rs. 2.33 crores from fire business, Rs. 1.84 crores from marine business and Rs. 1.75 crores from miscellaneous business.

On September 30, 1950, the review adds, there were 99 provident societies registered under the Insurance Act. The new business effected by these societies in 1949 was about 19,800 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 132.16 lakhs. This showed an increase over the previous years figures of about 1,900 in the number of policies and Rs. 14.64 lakhs in the sum insured.

Ban On News Of Ghaffar Khan's Health

The Kabul Radio in a news broadcast says: The Karachi Government has strictly banned the publication of any news about the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Pakhtoon leader.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Vad 30, 2007.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Arval 28, 1370.
Parsi: Amardad 7 1320.
Sunrise 7-14 a.m., Sunset 6-17 p.m.
Hightide 11-11, Lowtide 05-45, 17-24

Today's Engagements

JAMMU AND KASHMIR FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE: "Gulestan", Variety Show at Eros, 9-30. a.m Sheikh Abdulla, Prime Minister of Kashmir will attend.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on horoscopical forecast by Prof L.K. Chary, at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan at 5 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Prof. Athavle's lecture on "Why Suka told Bhagvat to Parikshat" at 64 Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. 10 a.m.

HINDI VIDYARTH MANDALI: 3rd and 4th Joint annual session at Loyalka Properties, Band Stand, Chaupatty, Mr. G. D. Somani presides, Pandit Sitaram Chaturvedi inaugurates and Rev. Father Belegaur will address.

ARYA SAMAJ: Ordinary General Meeting at Arya Bhawan, Marwadi Vidyalay, Sandhurst Road. 3-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on Immanence of God and Solidarity of Man at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain. 6-15. p.m.

YOUTH OWN UNION: Gujerati Debate, Cama Hall, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS: Public meeting of Goans to support hotel strikers, Azad Maidan, 5 p.m.

SAYAJIRAO SANGIT KALA BHAVAN PAREL: Prof. Yeshwantrao will lecture on Indian Ragas that cure diseases at 10 a.m.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Twenty-fourth anniversary and prize distribution of the Vidyalaya, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 4 p.m.

JANATA SEVA MANDAL: Ninth annual function, Shanti Nagar Opp. Arthur Road Hospital, 6 p.m. Mr S. K. Patil to preside.

MANDVI DIST. BHADUT SANGH: Urgent meeting of the Managing Committee, Dr. Rana's Dispensary, 10-30 a.m

BAHAI INFORMATION CENTRE: Address by Mr. A. Yazdani on 'Programme for Peace', Bahai Centre, Krishna Bldg., 7 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourse on 'Benefit of Holy Association', Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, 7 p.m.

RUIA COLLEGE: Free Musical performance by Ganakala Sevasakta Sangeeta Vidwan K. S. Chandrasekhariah, Ruia College, Matunga, 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting, Instituto Luso Indiano, Dabul, 11 a.m. Mr. Jayaprakash Narain will address.

AUSHADI VYAPARI MANDAL: Medicine dealers and manufacturers will meet to consider the restrictions imposed by the Excise Act on sale of medicines containing 10 per cent alcohol, Pearl Company, Byculla 3 p.m.

BHARATIYA KALA KENDRA: The Advisory Committee has resolved to postpone the Cultural Festival to later dates owing to the demise of Sardar Patel, the first item, Hindi Drama will now be held on 28th January.

BOMBAY STATE CIVIL LIBERTIES CONFERENCE: Adjourned session of the Conference will be held on Feb. 3 and 4 at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge.

Varai Is Not Rationed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The report appearing in a section of the press stating that varai has been included amongst the rationed articles and restrictions have been imposed on its movement is incorrect, Neither has varai been declared as a rationed article anywhere in the Bombay State nor has its movement within the State been restricted, except so far as export from Nasik and Igatpuri talukas and Peint and Surgana Mahals of Nasik District is concerned.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

B.B.C. NEWS

METRE BAND—7-30 a.m.—26 31 and 41, 9-30—19 and 25, 11-30—13 and 19 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16 6-30—13 and 19. 9-30—13. 16 and 25.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00 21-00; Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00 Punjabi 08-30 20-15, Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30 Tamil 07-15 14-00, 19-15 Telugu 07-00; 13-50; 19-00 Kannada 07-45, 19-45, Malayalam 07-30 19-30 Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00 Gujarati 08-45, 13-00 20-15.

BOMBAY

244 M., 07-40 Prog., 07-45 N Choksey, G songs, 8-15 V. A. Vardekar, kh. v. d, 11-45 A Parikh, sitar, 12-15 For women, G. 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 My favourite music, 17-30 V A Vardekar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 J Bhole, thumri, 18-45 Kalindi Keskar, marwa, 19-00 N Choksey, G songs, 19-10 Locals 19-20 D'Amel flute, 20-45 N. Choksey G songs, 21-15 Carnatic music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Sandler 1/2 hoir,

VARIATIONS—353 n. 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Parikh, sitar, 08-45 Kalindi Keskar, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 K. P. Khadilkar's M play "bhaubandhki", 13-00 Air Artist, M songs, 13-10 J Bhole, madmat sarang, 13-50 Master Krishna Rao, vocal 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, M, songs, 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K. 20-15 Kalindi Keskar, M songs, 20-30 I Joshi, H talk, 20-45 Air artist, M songs, 21-00 Bhalchandra, bhavgeets, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Ustad and his pupils, cl. music

BARODA

250 m.—08-15 Mirabai Badkar, khayal & tarana, 09-00 Violin bar desi, 09-15 V. C. Lineswala, G, geets. 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 V. C.Lineswala, G geets, 19-15 A. H. Khan, thumri & geet, 19-30 Mirabai Badkar, khayal & tarana, 20-00 G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Your choice, 21-15 V. C. Lineswala, G geets. 21-30 Mirabai Badkar, kh. v.d.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 M.—08-15 Mehfil, 09-00 For children, 18-20 Mukta Vaidya, G geets, 18-30 H Dixit, bansari, 18-45 Kariyawar, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 H. Dixit, bansari, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Mukta Vaidya, G geets, 20-30 India's music by Hirabai Barodekar, 21-15 A. Baran. 21-30 As in Baroda..

RADIO CEYLON

19, 84 25.5, 41.72 M.—7-15 a.m It's a good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Songs to remember, 9-0 London Studio Concert, 9-30 Request prog., 10-30 Jazz record shop. 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-noon Music for lunch, 12-30 ITMA, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show, H, 7-00 Among the orchestras, 7-15, Four stars & a starlet, 7-30 Famous tenors, 8-00 Off finisterre, 8-30 Take it from here, 9-00 Time for music, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-00 Half Century by C. Mackenzie, 16-00 Sports report, 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 17-30 Calling all forces, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerts, 21-45 Casino Orch., 22-15 London forum, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 20-00 Shakespeare Prog., 20-05 Tonight's feature, 20-20 Prog. in Hindi for India.

All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a Marathi play entitled "Bhaubandki" on January 7 at 11-45 a.m. Among the participants will be Shrimati Leela Chitnis, the well-known film star and Nanasahib Phatak This can be heard on 353 and 31 41 metres.

"Hydraulic Research and its application with special reference to India" will be the subject of a Symposium to be broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay at 10 p.m. on January 7. Visiting foreign experts will participate.

Western Music (Sandler Half-Hour) originally scheduled on Bombay A at 10 p.m. on 7th January 1951 will be broadcast at 10-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. and Indian Music (Master Krishna Rao and his pupils) scheduled on Bombay B at 10 p.m. will be broadcast at 10-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m.

Alexandria Harbour Closed

CAIRO, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Alexandria harbour has been closed until further notice owing to high seas and poor visibility. Ships on their way to the port have been told and signals have been placed outside the harbour approaches.

Dry Weather Over Country

ALL-INDIA REPORT

POONA, Jan. 6, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

Yesterday's western disturbance lies over north-west Frontier Province and the Punjab (P.) and is likely to move north-eastwards. It is probably inducing a secondary over south Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

Except for a few showers in Assam, weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures have risen appreciably in south Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat and west Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will occur locally in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, west Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, the Punjab (India) and north-west Madhya Pradesh. A few light falls of rain are also likely in Assam. Cloudy weather prevailed over north Deccan (Desh).

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures during last 24 hours, with total rainfall from January 1, 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

	Tem. Mx.	Tem. Mn.	Rainfall 24h.	Rainfall S.J.1	Rainfall Dfn.
Abu	69	50	0	0	0
Akola	84	56	0	0	—0.2
Allahabad	74	45	0	—	—0.1
Bangalore	78	55	0	0	—0.1
Baroda	87	54	0	0	—
Bhuj	78	48	0	0	—
BOMBAY	82	64	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	79	56	0	0	—0.1
Darjeeling	50	35	0	0	—0.1
Dehra-Dun	66	44	0	0	—0.2
Delhi	71	45	0	0	—0.1
Gwalior	72	54	0	0	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	0	0	0	--
Bhavnagar	83	54	0	0	—0.1
Jubbulpore	78	47	0	0	—0.2
Kanpur	71	45	0	0	—0.2
Kolhapur	85	56	0	0	—
Lucknow	73	43	0	0	—0.1
Madras	82	64	0	0.1	—0.2
Mussoorie	48	37	0	0	—0.1
Mysore	81	59	0	0	0
Nagpur	81	51	0	0	—0.1
Ootacamund	65	38	0	0	—0.6
Patiala	—	43	0	0	—
Patna	77	48	0	0	—0.1
Poona	85	54	0	0	0
Rajkot	80	48	0	0	0
Ranchi	—	47	0	0	—0.2
Shillong	59	40	0.	0.1	—
Sholapur	85	62	0	0	—0.1
Simla	46	34	0	0	—0.3
Surat	89	58	0	0	—0.1

Swollen River Engulfs Sacred Lake

SADIYA (Assam), Jan. 6 (PTI): River Lohit has engulfed the original site of the Parasud Kund, sacred lake for Hindus in the Mishmi Hills, according to the political officer of the Mishmi Hills who returned to Sadiya after a visit to the Kund.

Five spacious dharmashalas and dwelling places of sadhus and the main temples adjacent to the Kund are also washed away.

SRINAGAR ROCKED

SRINAGAR, Jan. 6 (PTI): Earth tremors, severest experienced here for some years, rocked Srinagar for over two minutes at 10-50 a.m. today and sent people rushing wildly out into the open.

Many houses in the city were reported to have cracked and a few were feared to have crumbled.

The State Meteorological Department could not make any recordings of the tremors as its seismograph was not in working order.

UNIVERSITIES SHOULD TRAIN WOMEN

Mrs. P. V. Thackersey's Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the Senate of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University was held on Tuesday last at the Sunderbai Hall, Bombay, and was presided over by Shrimati Premila V. Thackersey, the first Vice-Chancellor.

In the course of her address, she laid stress on the aims and ideals of this University and observed that it is the work of the University to qualify woman to be the presiding genius of the home by equipping her with necessary education and useful training, and also to train, educate and inspire woman to play a role which will enrich our national life.

The Syndicate election was held the same day and ten members were declared elected.

RETRENCHMENT DRIVE CONDEMNED

Bank Employees Seek Delhi's Help

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution condemning the large-scale "retrenchment drive" adopted by the banks and urging upon the Government of India to introduce legislation guaranteeing alternative employment or unemployment benefits for the unemployed was passed at a meeting of the bank employees held at the Cama Hall today. Mr. G. G. Mehta presided.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out the seriousness of the situation facing the bank employees of India and stressed the importance of concerted action.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that unless the Federation of Bank Employees, Bombay, under whose auspices the meeting was called, was strengthened the bank employees would not be able to prevent the employers from carrying out their retrenchment schemes.

The meeting also passed a resolution "totally opposing" the Trade Union Bill, 1950 and Labour Relations Bill, 1950 and urged their withdrawal in their present form.

Bank employees all over India were observing the day as "protest day" against retrenchment, it was stated at the meeting.

Inter-Collegiate Debate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The D. N. Sirur Trophy Inter-Collegiate Debate was held today under the auspices of the Students Union of the University School of Economics and Sociology. Hon. Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar presided.

Over forty speakers participated in the discussion of the subject, which was that in the opinion of the house it was in the best interests of India to join the Anglo-American Bloc.

Mr. S. J. Deshmukh lead the group which supported India's joining the Anglo-American Bloc, while the opposition was lead by Mr. S. D. Mehta.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir arrived in the city by plane this morning. He was accompanied by his daughter, Khalida and his personal secretary.

The Kashmir leader will spend three days in the city. On Sunday he will attend the charity performance at the Eros Threatre at which leading film artistes will give performances.

Notorious Rajasthan Dacoit Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, Jan. 6: Sensation was caused here yesterday when Hanumania, a notorious dacoit wanted in several dacoity and murder cases, was arrested in the heart of the city.

Mr. S. P. Pandey, Superintendent of Police, Jaipur on receipt of information that the outlaw was present at a wine shop in the Ramganj Bazar, hurried up there and took him by surprise while he was drinking. A dagger was recovered from his person.

He is the 52nd outlaw arrested by the Jaipur Police since the formation of Rajasthan.

The Late Dr. M. M. Desai

The Uthamna ceremony of Dr. Muksh Madan Desai, one of the foremost anaesthetic experts of India, brother of Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies, who passed away on Friday, January 5, is to take place at his residence at Dadaji Dhakji Bldg. Sandhurst Bridge, on Sunday, January 7 at 5 p.m.

Theatre Tax To Be Levied From April 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has specified April 1, 1951, as the date from which the theatre tax should be levied by, and paid to, the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kallvur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Times Stay At The Top

SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Times of India Sports Club maintained their position at the head of the Senior Hockey League table when, this evening they accounted for Goan Sports by three goals to one at the Cooperage. Lated St. Xavier's College "A" accounted for Dockyard "A" with a facile win of five goals to nil to climb to second position.

The Pressmen suffered an early shock when Bruno Fernandes gave the Goans the lead in the initial period, but they neutralized in the same period through Saxby as a result of a penalty corner hit rebound from the goalie's pads.

A reverse flick enabled Frank Correa to give Times the lead ooff a pass from Braganza. Midway through the second half Savby again scored for the Times when Braganza, the right outer sent in a cross pass.

XAVIER'S EASY WIN

The well knit out fit of youngsters — St. Xavier's "A" left nothing to chance and swept Dockyard off their feet to score a five nil victory: Dockyard were however, not without their chances, but they were rather tame.

Gerry Williams opened the Collegians account ten minutes before the breather off a pass from Neville D'Souza. Five minutes later Neville D'Souza took hold off a rebound from Borthwick's pads after Williams had tackled him. Then, Ralph Mathias put the score up to the three nil mark with a solo effort.

Gerry Williams and Neville D'Souza scored again after the interval to complete the tally.

PARSIS LUCKY WIN

Earlier in the evening Panchgani Parsis beat Catholic Gymkhana by two goals to nil in the First Division of the League.

Bombay Win All Matches

INTER-'VARSITY BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay played their remaining two matches in the Inter 'Varsity Badminton Tournament, (South Zone), this evening at the C.C.I. Courts by winning both their remaining matches against Baroda, but Karnatak had an easy task as Ceylon failed to turn up conceeding a walkoer.

The results were:—

BOMBAY BEAT BARODA 5-0

A. Kavarana (Bombay) beat N. N. Patel (Baroda) 15-4, 15-4; D. S. Kumble (Bombay) beat V. C Desai (Baroda) 15-11, 15-0.

Dutch Hockey Side For Pakistan

LAHORE, Jan. 5 (PTI).

The Dutch Hockey Association Amsterdam has agreed to send a team to tour Pakistan in the winter of 1954.

It had been invited to tour to country during November-December this year.

NUTTAL OUTPOINTS JAMES

LONDON, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter).

Johnny Nuttall, who represented India in the 1948 Olympic Games and is now a professional, outpointed Jimmy James of Pamaica in an eight round middlweight fight at Hoxton Baths, London, tonight.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

3 p.m. Xavier's 'B' vs Xavier's Assn. (First Division)

4 p.m. Tata 'A' vs G.I.P. 'A'.

5 p.m. Times 'A' vs Young Sports 'A' Senior Division)

TENNIS

C.C.I. Courts:

3-15 p.m All India Hards Court and C.C.I. championships.

Davidsson Enters Singles Final

KUMAR AND MADAN STAGE GRAND RECOVERY AT C.C.I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SWEDISH Davis Cup player and recent Indian National Lawn Tennis title holder, Sven Davidsson beat America's I. Dorfman in straight games this evening in the semifinals of the Men's Singles of the All India Hard Court and C.C.I. Tennis Championship now being played at the Cricket Club of India Courts.

The match that stood out in the quarter finals of the Men's doubles was that of Naresh Kumar and Madan versus Vishnu Mohan and Stelliard. The former pair staged a remarkable recovery after being a set down to clutch the issue at 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, Kumar was all over, but in the initial period he received little support from Madan who even threw away his services. But towards the second game of the second set both improved and provided some really clever court craft.

Mohan was brilliant, but tamed down gradually stelliard did his usual bit, and showed his mastery at deft placements.

Kovaleski and Dorfman found little difficulty in sweeping S. Alam of Pakistan and Mahinder Singh off the court Kovaleski delighted the stands with his bullet like first service, which even left the opponents gazing.

Mrs. R. Anderson and Drobny entered the final of the Mixed Doubles by virtue of the victory in two straight sets over Miss Saura Woodbridge and Naresh Kumar.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (semi-finals): S. Davidsson beat I. Dorfmann 7-5 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (quarter-finals): F. Kovaleski and I. Dorfman beat S. Alam and Mahinder Singh 6-2 6-1; J. Drobny and S. Davidsson beat S. Bharucha and Shewrmani 6-1 6-2; N. Kumar and Madan beat Vishnu Mohan and Stilliard 2-6 6-4 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Mrs. D. I. Kania and Mrs. B. Stewarts w.o. Miss A. Masters and Miss R. Bhandari; Mrs. R. Anderson and Mis D. Head beat Mrs. P. Madhot and Miss J. K. Khushlani 6-0 6-0; Mrs. K. Singh and Miss J. Ingram beat Miss A. C. Divan and Miss S. Shirodkar 6-2 6-0; Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss L. Merchant beat Miss N. Gopaldas and Mrs. Athaide 6-1 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES: Miss L. Woodbridge and N. Kumar beat Mrs. B. Stewarts and S. Bharucha 6-1 6-3; Miss Merchant and V. Mohan vs Mrs. Singh and Kovaleski 9-7 2-6 (unfinished).

MIXED DOUBLES (semi-finals): Mrs. R. Anderson and Drobny beat Miss L. Woodbridge and Kumar 6-1 6-1.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (semi-finals): R. Krishnan beat J. S. Mehta 6-0 6-1.

JUNIOR'S DOUBLES (finals): Wasani and Krishnan beat Natekar and Quadri 6-0 6-3.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

COURT NO. I:—

3-15 p.m. J. Drobny vs F. Kovaleski

4-45 p.m. J. Drobny and S. Davidsson vs Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan.

3-45 p.m. F. Kovaleski and I. Dorfman vs J. M. Mehta and G. Vasant.

COURT NO. III:—

3-15 p.m. Mrs. R. Anderson vs Miss L. Woodbridge.

3-45 p.m. Mrs. R. Anderson and Miss D. Head vs Mrs. D. I. Kania and Mrs. B. Stewart.

COURT NO. V:—

3-15 p.m. Miss D. Head and J. M. Mehta vs Miss J. Ingram and G. Vasant.

3-45 p.m. Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss L. Merchant vs Miss K. Singh and Miss J. Ingram.

Services XI Shape Well

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

A century partnership by Godbole and Gadkari for the fourth wicket enabled the Services to pile up a respectable total of 269 for five in the second round of the Ranji Trophy North Zone against Delhi and District Cricket Association in the first day today.

Godbole scored his second consecutive century in the present trophy series, the previous one being at Amritsar when he made 153 runs, against Punjab.

TOURISTS IN FIRM POSITION

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 6 (PTI).

Only one hundred and eleven runs behind the Bihar Governor's XI first innings total of 193, with all wickets in tact, the touring Commonwealth team are in a match-winning position at the close of play today, the first day of their three-day match here.

Bihar, batting first, gave a listless display and all were out for 193, twenty minutes before the tea. After taking refreshments, the Commonwealth, in reply, batted for 75 minutes, collecting 82 for no loss.

The following were the scores:—

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S XI
(First Innings)

M. Sen b Shackleton 13, Bikas Bose c Burlow b Ridgway 10, Sudhir Das b Ridgway 0, Rajendra Nath c Tribe b Shackleton 10, P. Roy c Ikin b Tribe 41, B. Frank st Barlow b Dovey 23, Banerji c Worrell b Dooland 20, Nakhuda c Ridgway b Tribe 0, P. Chatterjee not out 33, S. Bose c Barlow b Tribe 0, Bimal Bose l.b.w. Shackleton 17. Extras 26. Total (all out) 193.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Ridgway 9-3-15-2; Shackleton 13.1-6-26-3, Dovey 16-4-39-1, Tribe 18-2-61-3, Dooland 9-2-26-1.

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Fishlock batting 40, Gimblett batting 33. Extras 9. Total (for no loss) 82.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. Das 8-0-34-0; Bimla Bose 7-3-14-0; Sunil Bose 3-0-7-0; P. Chatterji 3-0-18-0.

Poona Sports Meet

POONA, Jan. 6 (PTI): Representativs of the Poona Sub-Area swept the board today winning all the five events for gents, in the second athletic meet organised by the Maharashtra Olympic Association. The meet will onclude tomorrow.

Following are the results of events held today:

MEN'S EVENTS

THROWING THE DISCUS: Gurjar Singh (sub-area) 1, H. Cheema (E. C.) 2. Distance 105 ft. 7 inc.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: Lt. Beck (subarea) Mahindir Pal Singh (subarea) 2, distance 21ft. 8-1/2 ins

400 METRES RUN: Nagender Singh (sub-area) 1, Puransingh subarea) 2. Time 54.2 seconds.

150 METRES: Jaswant Singh (subarea) 1, Karan Singh (sub-area) 2. Time 4 min. 26.8 secs.

4X100 METRES RACE: Poona Sub-Area 1, Dastur High School 2. Time 45-2 secs.

LADIES EVENTS

THROWING THE DISCUS: Miss Z. Madraswalla 1, Miss B R Irani 2, distance 63ft 1/2 inch.

80 METRES HURDLE: Miss Kala Phadnis 1, Miss Stephie D'Souza 2. Time 15-9 secs.

200 METRS: Miss Kala Phadnis 1, Miss Nalini Divekar 2. Time 30.4 secs.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: Miss Stephie D'Souza 1, Miss Nalini Dive-Kar distance 13ft 6 ins.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FIGHT BACK

BRISBANE, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

Defying the South Australia attack until after lunch today Queensland's last three wickets added 134 on the second day of the Sheffield shield match here.

Queensland who were 259 for seven overnight, were all out for 393 At the close South Australia were 146 for five.

W. Grout, Queensland wicketkeeper, batted brilliantly today to carry his score to 81. He was well supported by Vic Raymer who made 59.

Jack Wilsoon was the best bowler with four foor 97.

ENGLAND FACE A DIFFICULT TASK

SYDNEY, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

Fortunes swayed on the second day of the third Australia-England test here today. But further ill-luck weighed against England who finished the day with a lead of 180 though Australia have nine of their first innings wickets in hand.

England were all out for 290 and Australia in a display of slow batting which evoked no little barracking from the crowd scored 110 for the loss of one wicket. The bad luck which came to England was in the nature of injuries to two men—and they were two bowlers Trevor Bailey and Douglas Wright. In consequence Australia faced a very much reduced attacking force confined to the captain Freddie Brown, Alec Bedser and John Warr.

Bailey sustained a fractured thumb as a result of being hit by a fast ball from Ray Lindwall while Wright in a desperate effort to save being run out fell and suffered a strained a groin muscle.

Earlier in the day England appeared to have regained the initiative lost by a moderate display on Friday.

An inspired captain's innings by Brown of 79—highest individual score on either side in the series so far—and a dogged defence by Bailey improved England's position.

The pair added 71 for the sixth wicket. After Brown's dismissal the rest of the side did not offer much resistance and the innings closed just after lunch.

The course of England's innings today was turned by the lightning fast attack of Ray Lindwall, who claimed the wickets of Brown and Bedser and bowled the ball which has probably put Bailey out of the match.

Australia suffered an early shock when opening bat Arthur Morris was clean bowled for 0 in Bedsre's first over but Ken Archen (not out) 42 and his captain Lindsay Hassett (not out) 54 remained together until the close though they never collared the attacks.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Washbrook c Miller b Ian Johnson	18
Hutton lbw Miller	62
Simpson c Loxton b Miller	49
Parkhouse c Morris b Ian Johnson	25
Compton b Miller	0
Brown b Lindwall	79
Bailey c Tallon b Miller	15
Evans not out	23
Bedser b Lindwall	3
Warr b Miller	4
Wright run out	0
Extras	12
Total	290

Bowling Analysis:

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	16	0	60	2
Miller	15.7	4	37	4
Johnston	21	5	50	0
Johnson	31	8	94	3
Iverson	10	1	25	0
Loxton	5	0	12	0

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Arthur Morris b Bedser	0
Ken Archer not out	42
Lindsay Hassett not out	54
Extras	14
Total (for 1 wkt.)	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	16	2	36	1
Brown	18	3	42	0
Warr	10	2	28	0

LAHORE, Jan. 6 (PTI).

Horse racing in Lahore will for the first time, be held under the Jockey Club of Pakistan rules every Sunday beginning from January 7 to April 8.

Stakes to the value of over Rs. 2,50,000 and ten cups including those of the Governor General and the Governor are being offered.

SHAN-E-HIND FANCIED FOR EVE CHAMPION CUP

Bright Chances For The Duke And Dominate

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following are the probable movers, their jockeys and my selections for today's races:—

1st Race 1-45 p. m.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE—Div. II
Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Firelight (Jagdesh)	..	8 12
Rebecca	..	8 12
Lady Love (A. Ahd.)	..	8 12
My Lucky Star	..	8 12
Girl Guide (Khade)	..	8 12
Chandani Raat	..	8 12
Nazeera	..	8 12
Sandesa	..	8 12
Indy (Damodar)	..	8 12
Bharati	..	8 12

INDY Win
GIRL GUIDE Next Best

2nd Race 2-15 p. m.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE—Div. I
Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,200; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

Paras Mani (Kheem)	..	8 12
Dutch Maid	..	8 12
Hassen (Medhe)	..	8 12
Dilbahar (A. Ahmed)	..	8 12
Recent Vintage (Purshottam)		8 12
Queen of the Sea	..	8 12
Eastern Queen	..	8 12
Young Sinner (Burn)	..	8 12
Full Blue	..	8 12

DILBAHAR Win
QUEEN OF THE SEA Next Best

3rd Race 2-45 p. m.

THE SARGODHA PLATE—Div. I
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,200; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Malabar Star (Mull)	..	9 8
Mahendra Vilas (Kheem)	..	9 4
Casanova (Kasbekar)	..	8 13
Krishnakamal	..	8 13
Shandana (Khade)	..	8 11
Gipsy Flower	..	8 9
Sunny Island	..	8 9
Latest News	..	8 8
Sheribeen (J. Bhosle)	..	8 6
Iltaja (Sumer)	..	8 8
Solar Song (Antoo)	..	8 5
Botticelli	..	8 5
Happy King	..	8 4
Chrissie Darling (Raju)	..	8 2
Incitatus	..	8 1
Coronet (Purtu)	..	7 13
Chandralekha	..	7 11
Odds Again (Pierce)	..	7 10
Rose Tint	..	7 7
Indian Gem (Z.K. Khan)	..	7 7

CASANOVA Win
SOLAR SONG Next Best
If ab CORONET

4th Race 3-15 p. m.

THE BILKHA PLATE
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 5,500; 2nd Rs. 1,200; 3rd Rs. 800.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

The Duke (Kheem)	..	9 0
Par Excellence	..	8 9
Truman	..	8 9
Rukhsana (Medhe)	..	8 9
Who's That	..	8 6
Baaz Bahadur (Shiba)	..	8 3
Saita	..	8 5
The Girl Friend (Aurobindo)		8 3
MacDonald	..	8 0
Tomcat (Domodar)	..	7 13
Kirti (Jagdesh)	..	7 12
Ayaaz	..	7 11
Sweetie Shah (Antoo)	..	7 11

THE DUKE Win
RUKHSANA Next Best

5th Race 3-45 p. m.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP
Distance—1¼ Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,500. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 450 with Rs. 20,000 added from the Fund.

Winner, the Cup and 67½% of the stakes; Second 20% of the stakes; Third 12½% of the stakes.

Total Stakes Rs. 32,900. Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,520; Second, Rs 6,080; Third Rs. 3,800.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Shan-E-Hind (Roberts)	..	9 1
Rana Pratap (Duffy)	..	9 1
Liberty Belle	..	9 1
Der-Nue-Way (Gilmore)	..	8 11
Summer Lightning	..	8 11
Doorani (Rickaby(	..	8 11
Cocktop (Purtu)	..	8 11
Gang Bhup (Khade)	..	8 7
Neola (Kheem)	..	8 4

SHAN-E-HIND Win
RANA PRATAP Next Best

6th Race 4-15 p. m.

THE BERAR CUP
Distance—1½ Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,500, presented by H. H. the Prince of Berar. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 5,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 800.

Samurai	..	9 2
Gold Spa (Khade)	..	9 0
Bihari (J. Bhosle)	..	8 2
The Roarer (Damodar)	..	9 0
Prospero (R. Bhosle)	..	8 6
Dominate (Rickaby)	..	8 6
Assault (Antso)	..	8 5
Aawaz	..	8 4
Wet Bob (Purtu)	..	8 4
Kotidhwaj (Kheem)	..	8 4
Just Wait (Aurobin)	..	8 4
Put All	..	7 11
Pan Supari (I. Khan)	..	7 9
Makarpura	..	7 11
Dagania (Gilmore)	..	7 10
Golden Square	..	7 6
Passing Bell	..	7 6
Tamanna	..	7 3

DOMINATE Win
SAMURAI Next Best
If ab AAWAZ

7th Race 4-45 p. m.

THE WAVELL PLATE
Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 7,000; 2nd Rs. 1,850; 3rd Rs. 950.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Whatagift (Gilmore)	..	9 6
Sea Gull	..	7 12
Zam Zam (Damodar)	..	9 3
Firmament (A. Ahmed)	..	8 13
Manzoor (Kheem)	..	8 6
Fair Haven (Antoo)	..	7 10
Viveca (Khade)	..	8 4
Gay Pilot (Medhe)	..	8 1
Solata	..	7 4
Rao Saheb	..	7 0

WHATAGIFT Win
VIVECA Next Best

8th Race 5-15 p. m.

THE SARGODHA PLATE—Div. II
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

To be ridden with allowances by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners.

(No whips allowed)

Takaiul	..	9 7
Kranti	..	9 3
Windsor Toy (Devaney)	..	8 12
Yuvaraj	..	8 12
Maniana	..	8 10
Cintra	..	8 8
Chanchal (Dinkar)	..	8 6
Parker Prince	..	8 3
King's Pleasure	..	8 1
Tarrick (Pierce)	..	7 13
La Contesse	..	7 12
Harlem Day	..	7 12
Desert Queen	..	7 12
Don't Boast	..	7 10
Proud Peter (Ghaus Khan	..	7 10
Ramola	..	7 10
Clementine	..	7 7
Mimma (I. Khan)	..	7 2
Lily	..	7 2

TARRICK Win
CHANCHAL Next Best

9th Race 5-45 p. m.

THE JANUARY SELLING PLATE
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; 2nd Rs. 600; 3rd Rs. 400.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Nizamuddin (Kadam)	..	9 0
Strobolanthis	..	9 0
Othello (Pierce)	..	9 0
La Contesse	..	8 4
Vagabond Queen	..	8 12
Solar Song (Antoo)	..	8 8
Gay Count	..	8 4
Queenie	..	8 2
Mayur Puri (Kheem)	..	8 0
Paper Money (A. Ahmed	..	8 0
Radio Star (Mull)	..	8 0
Wafadar	..	8 0
Cool & Collected	..	8 0
Cherry Blossom (Kasbekar)	..	8 0
Mayfair Lady (J. Bhosle)	..	7 12
Botticelli (Janardhan)	..	7 10

Flight Of Fancy Wins Brabourne Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN a slow run race, Rao Saheb Parker's Flight of Fancy scored by a neck from Majestic Way in the Brabourne Cup, the feature attraction in today's programme.

Rickaby kept the winner behind crawling summer lightning till the turn and forged into the lead a furlong from home. She looked like scoring quite comfortably below the distance but Majestic Way put a stubborn resistance and only fell short of a neck.

Thrilling finishes were witnessed during the early part. Norman Whiteside rode a great race on short-head winner, Mohabat in the first division of the Nawanagar Plate. Trainer D. M. Mistry's charge was slowly away and she trailed the field till the two. She was badly placed at the one and observers gave up her chances but over the last fifty yards Whiteside slipped her through the field and in a desperate finish he pegged back Bright Ribbon. Princess Dominic was a close third and Rajguru fourth, five lengths away.

In the following event, the second division of the Parel Plate Khade also rode a powerful finish when putting back well supported Piarehind by a neck.

Objections have become chronic of late. I am at a loss to understand why a good rider like Khade who rode third-placed Queen of Kandy raised his voice against winner, Fox Trot and the objection in the top division of the Coperage Plate was also abundantly frivolous.

Mr. R. J. Guzdar's Assault completed the hattrick today with his comfortable victory in the first division of the Parel Plate.

As many as 398 punters collected Rs. 48 on the double event pool and there were 73 winning tickets on the treble event. Each ticket fetched Rs. 1553-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE JUHU PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's ZAHIR 8-12 B. Duffy 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel and Mr. R. N. Nazir's CHILKHAT 8-12 P. Khade 2
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' RAJ MAHESH 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Badridas Daga's RANA SANGA 8-12 Shivanna 4

Not run: Chakor and Well Away.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 8-12 Whiteside 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BRIGHT RIBBON 8-6 Durr 2
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 8-8 Rickaby 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 9-1 Burn 4

Not run: True Love, Masked Pleasure, Cherry Blossom, Mayfair Lady, Mayur Puri and Pick Pocket.

Won by: Short head, Neck, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 20 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: D. M. Mistry.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 8-4 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. R. Kering's PIAREHIND 8-10 Aurobinda 2
Mr. G. R. Kolte's PRINCE OF MAHAD 8-11 R. Bhosle 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPELDOR 9-1 Medhe 4

Not run: Pessimist, Great Lady and Valiant Prince.

Won by: Neck, 1 3/4 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 137.

MAYUR PURI Win
SOLAR SONG Next Best
If ab VAGABOND QUEEN
CHOICE TREBLE
THE DUKE
SHAN-E-HIND
DOMINATE
Flukes
BHARATI
PAR EXCELLENCE

SAITA WAS NOT DOPED BUT GROUP POSITIVE

(By The Sports Editor)
BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is learnt now that the test of saliva, urine etc., of the six-year-old Indian horse SAITA, jointly owned by M/s J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly and trained by V. R. Jadhav, was found to be only group positive, and not positive for dope as stated in our issue of yesterday. The error is very much regretted.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's FOX TROT 7-9 S. Kasbekar 1
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhaydas and Beharilal Dholandas' BANSIWALE 9-3 Pierce 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's QUEEN OF KANDY 8-11 P. Khade 3
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 9-0 Kadam 4

All ran.

Won by: Neck, Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE BRABOURNE CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 8-5 Rickaby 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MAJESTIC WAY 8-0 Durr 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 8-1 P. Khade 3
Mrs. P. Rylands' SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-6 Damodar 4

All ran.

Won by: Neck, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 50 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 25 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-6 S. Kasbekar 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 7-12 Medhe 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-8 Damodar 3
Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and K. P. Singhania's GITANJALI 8-8 Kheemsingn 4

Not run: King's Star, Glamour Boy, Dark Roy and Chetna.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 57 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 31 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's ASSAULT 8-7 Antoo Y. 1
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-10 Gilmore 2
Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 8-5 P. Khade .. 4

Not run: Gold Spa, Royal Guard, Pick Money and Firdaussi.

Won by: 2 3/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: A. I. J. Talib.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-9 R. Bhosle 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's STRIDING EDGE 9-3 Gumansingh 2
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's DRY DAY 9-4 Gangaram 3
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 7-12 Shiba 4

Not run: Indian Gem.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 102 Places Rs. 28, Rs. 22 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: H. M. Sadiq.
Double Event Pool paid Rs. 48. Tickets 398.

JORDON ENVOY TO INDIA

His Excellency Mons. Farhan Bey Al-Sheibeilat presented his credentials to the President of India as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan to India at a brief ceremony held at Government House, New Delhi, on Friday.

Photo shows H.E. Mons. Farhan Bey Al-Sheibeilat presenting his credentials to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India.

Attlee Out To End Kashmir Deadlock

LIAQUAT DECIDES TO GO TO LONDON

India Opposes Pacific Pact

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, January 6.

CHANCES of unanimous Commonwealth approach to China are very slender. So far the efforts of Mr. Nehru and Mr. Attlee to persuade Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa to recognise China have not been successful. Australia is keen on a Pacific Pact, but Mr. Attlee is believed to have advised Mr. Menzies against pressing formally for a pact at the Conference. It is believed India at least will not join.

Two lawyers are likely to join Kashmir. They are Mr. St. Laurent of Canada and Mr. Menzies of Australia. Mr. St. Laurent has great regard and friendship for Mr. Nehru. Mr. Attlee is keen on making a big effort to get the dispute settled.

Mr. Stephen Kinghall says Indian sub-continent is a liability rather than an asset in the camp of free nations until the Kashmir dispute is settled.

LIAQUAT CHANGES MIND

KARACHI, Jan. 6 (PTI): Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was flying to London tonight to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference after the Cabinet decision this morning that he should go to the meeting.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had declined to participate in the conference, as Kashmir issue was not before the meeting.

He said in a statement issued today: "I have now received intimation from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers assembled in London that they are willing to take part in a joint session on Kashmir. I have accordingly decided to leave for London tonight to discuss the Kashmir question with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and attend the conference.

The statement further says:

"When about the middle of last month I learnt that the Kashmir question would not be taken up by the Security Council till after the London Conference. I asked for its consideration by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. I did so because the Kashmir dispute affects vitally relations between India and Pakistan and peace and security in Asia. It would be unrealistic and futile to consider the situation in this part of the world without first seeking a solution of the Kashmir question.

"There has been some delay in settling the procedure for the discussion on Kashmir in London. This was perhaps unavoidable since each Commonwealth Prime Minister had to be consulted. I have now received intimation from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers assembled in London that they are willing to take part in a joint session on Kashmir.

I have accordingly decided to leave for London tonight to discuss the Kashmir question with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and attend the conference.

Shuaib Qureshie Backs Liaquat

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistani Ambassador to Moscow Mr. Shuaib Qureshie called in six British, American and French correspondents to his Embassy here today and handed them a prepared world press release.

The statement expressed full support for the position taken by Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquit Ali Khan on the issue of Kashmir and the Commonwealth Conference in London, which Mr. Qureshie described as "on trial" along with the United Nations.

TALKS ON DEFENCE

LONDON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A number of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers met Mr. Attlee, Britisn Prime Minister, at No. 10 Downing Street today for what observers presumed to be an informal discussion on defence.

All the Prime Ministers now taking part in the Commonwealth Conference here—except Mr. Nehru and Mr. Senanayake of Ceylon—appeared to be present at the meeting.

Service Chiefs of Staff, Defence Minister Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Bevin attended.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir William Slim and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, the Navy Service Chief, arrived for the meeting shortly before 11 a.m. G.M.T. Advisers to various Commonwealth Governments were also present.

H. N. KUNZRU HELD UP

Strikers Beseige Lucknow Council House

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6 (PTI): One hundred and thirty-five transport strikers were arrested here today for picketting the gates of the Council House on the second day of their strike. This brings the total number of arrests so far to 152.

The strike involving 6,000 tonga, ekka and rickshaw drivers has completely dislocated the city's transport services.

The strikers in their ten-point demand have asked for the slowing down of the pace of the city's bus service and supply of gram at ration shops for their horses.

The strikers laid a virtual seige of the high-walled Council House compound for five hours by simultaneously blocking all the eight gates of the Council House and shouting slogans.

Mr. Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, M.P. and Chairman of the Delimitation of Constituencies Committee, Uttar Pradesh, was detained in the Council House for about an hour until the police cleared the passage at one gate by forcibly removing the strikers.

How Liaquat Bargained

LONDON, Jan. 6 (PTI): The P.T.I. Special correspondent cables:—

Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, after consultations with Mr. Nehru and other Prime Ministers, informed Mr. Liaquat that while there could be no question of including Kashmir on the agenda of the full conference, opportunities would be found for informal discussions of the question between, Britain, Pakistan and India with one or two other Commonwealth members like Australia or Canada who could be expected to make useful contribution to the discussions.

To sum up, it is gathered, the projected discussions on Kashmir are not to be formal, but informal, and it was not expected that all the Prime Ministers would automatically take part in the talks.

But independent sources close to many of the Prime Ministers did not see how Kashmir could be discussed in any detail in London at this stage. Apart from the known policy of India that this dispute was before the United Nations and nothing should be done to detract from the authority of final verdict of the world organisation, these sources pointed out that Mr. Nehru would naturally want to consult his colleagues of the Cabinet and the Kashmir Government before going into any new proposals that may be brought to the informal discussions either by Mr. Liaquat or by other interested members.

Delhi's Rejoinder To Baroda Ruler

STAND WILL IMPERIL ALL PRINCES

Act Of Disloyalty To Question Constitution

NEW DELHI, January 6.

THE Government of India have written to the Maharajah of Baroda that in questioning the validity of Baroda's merger with Bombay, the Maharajah has "seriously prejudiced" his own position.

The letter written by the States Secretary Mr. V. P. Menon, says "the Government of India take a very serious view of the stand taken by you and they have to consider the question, whether continued enjoyment by your highness of your status and position, which depend on your recognition by the President as ruler, is consistent with your attitude of what amounts to repudiation of the constitution."

Another letter sent to the Maharajah since makes it clear that all issues raised by the Maharajah have been "finally disposed of."

In the course of the Government's reply to the Baroda Ruler, Mr. V. P. Menon says: "I am desired to acknowledge receipt of the letter addressed by Your Highness to the President of India. By his letter dated December 10, 1950 the Prime Minister has already pointed out to Your Highness the untenable and unreal nature of your contentions and the Government of India have very little to add to that letter except inviting Your Highness's attention to certain facts and circumstances which you have ignored.

The case which Your Highness has endeavoured to make out seems to rest mainly on a two-fold argument: that the merger of Baroda with Bombay was brought about without concurrence and that the developments consequent upon the execution of the Merger Agreement were not warranted by the terms of the Agreement.

The first part of the argument is completely in conflict with the facts of the case; as regards the second, nothing but its natural and intended result has followed the Agreement and it is a matter of amazement to me that an attempt should now be made to call into question the inevitable con-

(Continued On Page 14)

Forget Not Resolution Of Dharasabha

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (PTI): In the subsequent letter referred to in the Government Communique and whose text has not yet been released, the Government of India are understood to have drawn the Maharajah's attention to the resolution adopted by the Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) of Baroda in August 1948 stating that the Maharajah had "forfeited the confidence of the people" and demanding his abdication.

They contrast this resolution with the Maharajah's claim of solicitude for the people of Baroda and contend that by merger with a "progressive and resourceful" state like Bombay, the people of Baroda derive manifold advantages and have been assured of ordered progress and all round development.

Mutineers Surrender

RANGOON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Five hunded Burma Army mutineers have surrendered after making a stand against the Government at Yenanj Yaung north-west of Rangoon.

The mutineers who belonged to the First Battalion of the Burma Army and were led by Capt. Bo Tin Tun surrendered with 299 rifles nine brenguns and two machineguns.

Many mutineers are said to have surrendered during the past fortnight after a drive against all insurgents.

HOTELMEN ASKED TO SUBMIT DEMANDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. S. Shaw, Honorary Secretary Hotels and Restaurants Association, Bombay Region, has called for a written statement from the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union embodying their minimum terms for a settlement of the strike.

Mr. Shaw today characterised as "inaccurate" the reports appearing in a section of the press stating that the hotel managements had "climbed down" and had commenced negotiations.

What had actually happened was that the President of the Kamgar Union, Mr. Jafar, along with several other representatives of the Union had called on Mr. Shaw yesterday. Mr. Shaw is stated to have explained to them the attitude of the management. He is also said to have asked the Union to submit in writing their terms for a settlement.

The hotel strike continued today. Workers are still picketing the entrances of the hotels.

NO ILLUMINATIONS ON REPUBLIC DAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (PTI): There will be no illumination in the capital on Government and non-Government buildings on January 26, the Republic Day, this year for austerity reasons, it is learnt.

DALAI LAMA'S ENTOURAGE

Several Members Reach Gangtok

GANGTOK, Jan. 6, (PTI): Several members of the Dalai Lama's entourage arrived at Gangtok today on their way to Kalimpong on Darjeeling.

Prominent among them are: The Dalai Lama's eldest brother Khenjey, who holds an important post in the Government after the reshuffle following the retirement of Regent Takta Rimpoche; his brother-in-law Yahshi Sey who had gone to receive him as Yatung and his youngest sister aged nine, another sister of his Mrs. Sey is also at Gangtok.

Sixteen-year-old Dalai Lama, the spiritual and secular head of Tibet, is the fifth among seven brothers and sisters. His mother, who is also at Yatung, is likely to stay there for sometime before coming to India, it is learnt.

The Press Trust of India correspondent at Gangtok reliably understands that besides the Foreign Minister Kalon Lama, the Supply and Communication Minister Kalon Surkhang and another Minister of State Dzasha Tharong are also travelling with the Dalai Lama. The total strength of his entourage, who arrived at Yatung in batches, is now learnt to be about 300, a third of them officials and the rest soldier-escorts and attendants. In all about 1,000 ponies and mules carried their luggage.

It is gathered here that the Dalai Lama will not cross the frontier for sometime.

MAO IN ROLE OF HITLER

'Daily Herald' On Peking's Imperialism

LONDON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): 'The Daily Herald' today maintained that Communist China had now assumed the role of the leader of the Chinese Imperialism.

This Labour paper interpreted the Peking Government's attitude to the Chinese of south-east Asia as being based on the ideology of Hitler.

Referring to the seven million Chinese in the countries of South-East Asia as formidable material for a "Fifth Column" 'The Daily Herald' declared that Mao Tse-Tung was "seeking to orgaise and bring under his direction not only the Chinese of Malaya and Indo-China but the Congress of Indonesia and Burma of Siam—Chinese minorities in the independent Asian states.

"Just so Hitler in the name of German nationality sought to organise under Nazi control the German minorities in Poland, in Czechoslovakia and in the other countries of Eastern Europe, which he planned to disrupt and then to overrun.

"The resemblances not accdeintal It can only mean that Mao and his colleagues are dreaming of a 'New Order' in Eastern Asia under the control of Peking", 'The Daily Herald' declared.

"The real threat to the peoples of these countries is not Communism in any understandable sense of the word. "It is Chinese Imperialism seeking to build a new and vaster Chinese Empire", it added.

Demarcation Of Indo-Pak Boundary Line

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6 (UPI): Demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary line on Nadia-Kusthia border will commence on January 11, it is learnt.

This decision was arrived at by the Directors of Land Records, West Bengal and East Bengal, at a conference at Chuadkngа, Pakistan, on Thursday.

The boundary line to be demarcated on Nadia-Kusthia border will not exceed 10 miles.

It may be recalled that the Governments of East and West Bengal, recently decided to demarcate the frontier to put a stop to border incidents.

Affiliation Issue Before Hyderabad Congress

SECUNDERABAD, January 6, (UPI).

DIVERGENT views on the basis of affiliation of the Hyderabad State Congress, with the Indian National Congress were expressed by members and special invitees when the Working Committee of the State Congress met for the second day today at the residence of the Education Minister, Shri Ramakrishna Rao, it is learnt.

Despite the Congress Working Committee's resolution deciding to constitute Hyderabad State Congress into an affiliated Pradesh Congress Committee, affiliation has been delayed owing to differences of opinion among Hyderabad Congressmen regarding the actual basis of affiliation.

The problem facing Congressmen here is whether in case of affiliation the Provincial Congress Committees of the State Congress should disappear or can any method be devised to keep them as autonomous units within the Pradesh Congress Committee proposed to be set up. The constitution of the Indian National Congress prohibits the existence of autonomous linguistic or provincial units within the Pradesh Congress Committee.

It is learnt that the move to constitute Hyderabad State Congress Committee as an affiliated Pradesh Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress without provincial units enjoying autonomy has been stoutly opposed by the Provincial Congress Presidents, especially the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee President who is said to have gone to the Working Committee fully authorised and directed by Andhra Congress to fight for the retention of autonomous linguistic units within the State Congress when it is affiliated. As a compromise measure, Mr. Ranga Reddy, President, Andhra Provincial Congress, and members of his line of thinking have suggested that out of four there might be only three Provincial units with Andhra 'B' Provincial Congress Committee merged with Andhra 'A'. They are further understood to have suggested that they might be permitted to go in a deputation of the Congress Working Committee to explain and convince them of the reasonableness of keeping the provincial units within the State Congress and to prevail upon them to amend the constitution suitably for this purpose.

If this is not possible they are reported to have urged that the three Provincial Congress Committees of the State Congress might be directly affiliated to the Indian National Congress.

Ruse Fails

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6 (UPI): Yet another 'Nepal Baba' has sprung up in Burdwan, after the stopping of the distribution of "wonder drug" and bathing in a holy water by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal, respectively.

A Muslim tailor under the influence of a pir has assumed the role on an "all-cure-medicine-man" in Monteswar P. S. in Burdwan district, and in distributing a "wonder drug" for the last few days.

But this man is so far reported to have made very little impression on the villagers, many of whom have termed him an imposter.

SK. ABDULLAH IN CITY

Sheikh Md. Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir (garlanded), arrived in Bombay on Saturday to attend the show at Eros organised by the Jammu and Kashmir Relief Committee. On his right is his daughter and on his left son of Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay. Second from left is Dr. Nisar, Kashmir's Trade Agent in Bombay.

All-Out Communist Attack On Wonju

ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF U.N. FORCES

Refugees Crowd Roads From Seoul

TOKYO, January 6, (PTI-Reuter).

AN all-out Communist onslaught against the centre of the United Nations' line in Korea today threatened the vital road and rail centre of Wonju, 45 miles south of the 38th parallel.

The city was partially surrounded by Chinese and North Korean forces but contact with United Nations troops was light according to a pooled dispatch.

Communists estimated as 200,000 strong and comprising four divisions and elements of a fifth fought savagely to cut off the main body of United Nations troops now "somewhere south of Seoul."

In some sectors they had penetrated to 50 miles south of the 38th parallel where withdrawing United Nations forces "successfully cleared up" an action against between 3,000 and 4,000 Communists, an Eighth Army spokesman announced.

Wonju airstrip was still in United Nations hands at 17.00 (local time), reports from the front stated.

Earlier today a Tokyo spokesman said Wonju airstrip had been abandoned and the Suwon airstrip, 26 miles south of Seoul given up.

Frontline reports placed some Communists 15 miles southeast of Wonju.

The light mobile forces of the Chinese attacking Wonju through frozen mountain passes had an advantage over heavily clad and heavily equipped United Nations troops.

About eight miles south of Seoul United Nations forces, backed by artillery, protected withdrawing troops against an estimated Communist battalion.

Roads leading south from Seoul were clogged with refugees, according to air reports.

Despite cloud and snow flurries, fighter bombers attacked advancing Communists on all fronts today.

Lalitha And Padmini In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (PTI): The need for strengthening cultural ties between India and Malaya was stressed today by Mr S. Natarajan, President Indian Fine Arts Society of Singapore. The occasion was the arrival of two leading south Indian dancers and film artistes Lalitha and Padmini to fulfill a programme of dance recitals in Singapore. A large gathering of Indians was present to welcome the visitors.

FIRST V. C. OF KOREAN WAR

LONDON, Jan. 5. (PTI-Reuter): The first Victoria Cross (Britain's highest award for bravery in battle) of the Korean campaign has been awarded posthumously to Maj. Kenneth Muir of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, it was announced tonight in the official London Gazette.

It was awarded for his leadership in the battle of Hill 282 on September 23, during which two companies of the Argyles were attacked by United Nations planes by mistake.

The United Nations Command awarded him the Silver Star in November for the same action.

HEADON COLLISION AT DAMOH STATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 6.

A serious headon collision between two sets of double-headed engines took place tonight about 8-30 at the outer signal of Damoh Stations G.I.P. Railway Katni-Bina Section under very strange circumstances.

Details available state that two coupled engines, with crew, proceeding towards Damoh locoshed from Bandukpur, on line clear collided at Damoh outer signal towards Katni with two coupled runaway engines without crew from Damoh locoshed booked for some train.

There were no casualities. The foremost runaway engine was completely derailed and the tender of the other coupled engine with crew also derailed, blocking the main line for twelve hours.

A breakdown train with the Divisional Superintendent and Engineer left Jubbulpore immediately for Damoh.

"Azad Kashmir" Troops In Poonch Disbanded

ABBAS-IBRAHIM RIFT SEQUEL

SRINAGAR, Jan. 6 UPI).

AS a result of the Abbas-Ibrahim controversy in the Pakistan-held parts of Jammu and Kashmir, it is learnt from sources crossing over to Kashmir that practically all the Azad Kashmir troops in Poonch area have been disarmed and disbanded.

The "Azad Kashmir" irregulars, it is further revealed, have been replaced by Pakistan regulars in this area.

Information trickling through from "Azad Kashmir" shows that attempts are being made to push the bulk of these disbanded soldiers to the Indian side of the cease-fire line in one garb or the other. With a double purpose in view to disrupt the economy of Kashmir and to create trouble in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly.

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah's Government, it is learnt, is not quite unaware of these Pakistani tactics and steps are being taken to prevent the infiltration of "undesirable elements" into Indian side of the cease-fire line, though according to reports reaching here, some of these people have been successful in entering Indian-held parts of Poonch.

While "genuine immigrants" will not be touched, all those persons who have made illegal entry in the State, will be sent back to the other side of the cease-fire line, it is understood

Nehru's Time-Table

LONDON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who is spending the week-end in the country will return to London on Monday morning.

It is learnt here that according to present plans, the Indian Prime Minister is scheduled to leave London on January 16 for Paris on his way to India.

At Paris, Mr. Nehru will confer with the Indian diplomatic representatives in the various European capitals.

He is expected to stay in Paris for two days.

Telegrams To Jerusalem

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (PTI): A press note issued by the Overseas Communication Services here tonight advised senders of telegrams to Jerusalem to indicate the complete designation Jerusalem-Jordan or Jerusalem-Israel, whichever is intended in order to avoid delay.

DELHI'S REJOINDER TO BARODA RULER

(Cointinued From Page 12)

sequences of the decision embodied in the Agreement, which was deliberately taken by Your Highness after mature consideration.

BACKGROUND OF MERGER

In sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) of the penultimate paragraph of the letter Your Highness has stated that the efforts to bring about a merger or integration of the Baroda State were "one-sided" and that the merger or integration of the Baroda State was effected without Your Highness's concurrence and without consulting Your Highness's wishes. It is a matter of surprise that Your Highness has so completely forgotten, within the short space of less than two years, all the discussions Your Highness and your advisers had with me before the merger. During those discussions, all the aspects of the proposal were fully considered. It was only after Your Highness was satisfied about the wisdom and the advantages of adopting that course that you came to a deliberate decision to merge the Baroda State with the Province of Bombay. However, to refresh your memory, I reproduce below extracts from the written communications exchanged between us on the subject:

On the 19th December, 1948, that is nearly five months before the merger Your Highness wrote to me as follows in your own hand:

"Mr. K. K. Shah has reported to me the conversation he had with you. I very much appreciate your attitude. As stated in my previous letters I consider it a privilege to accept the advice of Sardar and yourself in all matters. The question of merger is also left to you and Sardar. I shall be agreeable to merger when both of you think that the time is ripe to take that course".

On learning that Your Highness had decided to merge Baroda State with the Province of Bombay your Highness's Executive Council (which, in accordance with your announcement dated 11th April, 1948, consisted of popular Ministry) passed the following resolution on the 28th January, 1949:

"In the wider interests of India as a whole and also looking to the needs of proper advancement of the economic, agricultural and industrial development of the areas included in the State and for reasons of administrative convenience, the Council agrees with the decision of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to merge the State of Baroda with the Province of Bombay".

On the 31st January, 1949, Your Highness issued the following Press Communique:—

"In accordance with the advice given to me by Sardar Patel I have decided to integrate my State with the Province of Bombay. This action of mine has been endorsed by my Executive Council".

After all this to state as Your Highness has done that the meger of Baroda State with Bombay was brought about against your wishes or without wour consent is a travesty of facts. It is significant that Your Highness could not yourself escape using, in relation to your own decision the words "merger" and "integration", the meaning or connotation of which is beyond dispute.

"INCREDIBLE"

It is indeed impossible for me to understand how, afer having agreed to the merger of Baroda with Bombay and signed the Agreement, to which you very rightly refer as the "Agreement of Merger", you could say that the State continues and should continue as a separae entity.

It would serve no useful purpose to engage in an academic discussion with Your Highness about the various pseudo-legal arguments set out in your letter. You have stated that the merger agreement "was with the Dominion Government and not its successor". Presumably the implication is that, with the inauguration of the Republic of India, the Agreement of Merger stood terminated and the status quo ante was restored. The proportion is not only patently bad in law but also so completely divorced from the realities of the situation that it would be waste of time to take it seriously and controvert it. I will merely say that it seems to me incredible that Your Highness should directly or implicidly argue that the Republic of India has not succeeded to all the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of the Dominion of India.

Your Highness seems to lay great emphasis on the terms of the Instrument of Accession signed by Your Highness on 16th August, 1947.

Quite obviously, with the execution of the Agreement, which transferred all powers pertaining or incidental to the governance of the State to the Government of India, the Instrument of Accession as well as the Standstill Agreement stood completely superseded. The Government of India having succeeded to Your Highness's powers and authority both sovereign and non-sovereign—took such measures as they considered necessary to give effect to the merger. The stages by which the merger was completed were determined in this case, as in the case of other merged States, by the requirements of proper governance.

CONSTITUTION IS SUPREME

Article 1 of the Constitution only registers what was a necessary corollary of the merger. While this is the background of the provision contained in this Article, I wish to make it quite clear to Your Highness that the Constituent Assembly of India (on which the State of Baroda was represented) derived its authority from the sovereign people of India including the people of Baroda. Quite independently, therefore, of the terms of any agreement, the Constitution framed by this sovereign body stands supreme and is binding on every citizen of India.

"ACT OF DISLOYALTY"

Your contention that Article 1 of the Constitution is ultra vires is therefore patently untenable. I wonder if Your Highness has given any thought to the grave risks involving in your making such a contention. Acts done or purported to be done under the Constitution may, in proper cases, be questioned before a duly constituted tribunal but no one is competent to inpugn any of its provisions.

Indeed, it would be an act of disloyalty for any Indian to question the binding character of the Constitution itself or of any of its Articles or Schedules.

Your Highness has obviously been badly advised. You have attempted to go back on your solemn declarations. You have gone even further and challenged the Constitution of India to which you now owe the generous provisions made therein for maintaining your status and dignity including such advantages as a liberal privy purse and other privileges. I must make it clear that the Government of India take a very serious view of the stand taken by you and they have to consider the question whether continued enjoyment by Your Highness of your present status and position which depend on your recognition by the President as ruler is consistent with your attitude, as disclosed in your letter, of what amounts to repudiation of the Constitution

PERIL TO PRINCES

It is to be regretted that in questioning the validity of the commendable decision Your Highness took, of your free volition, in the interests of the people of Baroda no less than in your own, you have not only seriously prejudiced your own position but also hurled a blow at the niche of honour, which by their patriotic conduct, rulers have sought to build for themselves. I have no doubt most of the Princes themselves will view Your Highness's ill-advised action with disapproval and concern, for they must realise that those amongst them, who have set their eye on misplaced personal ambition, not only follow a suicidal path for themselves but also imperil the future of the entire body of Princes."

The Srimad Bhagavatam

English translation from the original Sanskrit Text complete in 5 Vols. Price Rs. 20/- Postage Re. 1-8-0.

TANTRAS: THEIR PHILOSOPHY AND OCCULT SECRETS

Thoroughly revised 2nd Edition Illustrated Cloth Bound. Price Rs. 5/-. In this book, endeavour has been made to place before the readers the broad principles underlying the practice after Trantric form of religion.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

A faithful picture of Hindu Domestic life of Bengal. Price Re. 1-8-0 Postage extra.

ORIENTAL PUBLISHING CO.,
11D, Arpuli Lane, Calcutta-12.

FOOD SITUATION IN BOMBAY

Mr. Deshmukh To Hold Talks With Cabinet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, arrived there today. He will stay in Bombay for three days.

Mr. Deshmukh told pressmen that during his stay in Bombay he would meet the Bombay Cabinet and discuss with them the critical food situation in the State and various other problems.

In reply to a question whether he would discuss prohibition with state ministers, Mr. Deshmukh said: "I have been asked to do the painful job of providing finance. I do not know how I can do." He also said that the Centre had no power to issue any directive to the State Government in this matter.

In reply to another question, the Finance Minister said that nothing had been finally decided yet about the measures to be taken for relief from double taxation. Discussions on this had been going on both in England and in India for a long time. Mr. Deshmukh said that he had come to Bombay specifically to give evidence in a bank dispute. He will be returning to Delhi on Tuesday morning.

BEASTLY FORM OF CREATION

LONDON, Jan. 6, (UPI): Lord Mancroft, thirty-six-year-old bachelor Peer, said here this week that he would do everything he could to make artifical insemination by a donor illegal.

He told the Authors' Club in London: "No one has decided yet whether this form of insemination is a form of adultery, and if it is, who is the adulterer—the husband, the doctor, the wife or the nurse.

"This form of creation is beastly. It brings human relationship down to the level of animals".

He said artificial insemination which derived from a husband was a good thing and that he would fight to make it legal.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	.....	43.25
Today's opening	.....	43.00
Difference	.....	—25
Today's closing	.....	43.02
Difference	.....	—23

Misunderstanding About Hindi Cleared

HELP TO MAKE IT "LINGUA FRANCA" OF INDIA, URGES BHAGVATI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HOLDING that a common language could help promote unity and strength in the country, Justice Mr. H. N. Bhagvati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, today made an appeal to the people to work earnestly for the propagation of Hindi, the natoinal language of India.

Mr. Bhagvati, who was inaugurating the session of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Loyalka 'Pandal' at Chowpatty, said that Hindi would be the sole State language after the 15 years, during which period people must acquire a good command over it.

Referring to the question of adopting Hindi as the medium of instruction at the higher stages, Mr. Bhagvati said that so long as the language was not fully mastered at the primary and secondary stages in the schools it would not be possible to carry out the reform in the Universities. **The intervening period of 15 years should be used in making efforts to bring out suitable literature, especially text-books, in Hindi which would help the universities to gradually introduce Hindi at the higher stages.**

Mr. Bhagvati deplored the anti-Hindi attitude on the part of a section of the public as it threatened to break the unity of the country. In conclusion he appealed to the people to shed provincialism in the larger interests of the nation.

The session was presided over by Acharya Pandit Sitaram Chaturvedi of Banars. In the course of his speech Pandit Chaturvedi referred to his recent tour of South India and said that a section of anti-Hindi public there was busy creating misunderstanding regarding the national language. Hindi was not thrust upon any province, as was being made out, but it was the language spoken and understood by an overwhelming majority of the people of India.

Earlier Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President and the delegates.

A condolence resolution on the death of the late Sardar Patel was passed at the session.

LIAQUAT TAKES OFF

KARACHI, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter):—The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, accompanied by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan and a party of five officials left for London tonight to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

A London message says: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, will arrive in London by air at 21-30 GMT tomorrow via Schipol, Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Today's Communist 'Daily Worker' declared that the world situation could be changed in a direction favourable to peace if the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference "broke away from the brutal domination" of America.

FRENCH RETAKE OUTPOST

Big Drive To Clear Indo-China 'Rice Bowl'

TIENYEN, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter):—Strong French Union forces sweeping north from here reoccupied the outpost of Chuch Phai Son, ten miles west of Hacoi, on the coastal sector of the Tonkin delta bridgehead after a light battle yesterday.

A French garrison evacuated the post on November 24 last year.

A French military spokesman said tonight that on Wednesday night two French columns left this coastal town of Tienyen in north-east Indo-China, 95 miles east of Hanoi and 23 miles from the Chinese border.

The first column reached Hacoi by colonial Route R.C. 4 and cleared it of Vietminh troops.

The second column in the mountains divided in two and each column advanced towards Hacoi. It was thought these columns then swung back and occupied Chuch Phai Son.

Other French troops engaged in the three-day old offensive operation in jungle and mountain country in the delta were today pushing deeper into rebel territory without meeting much opposition.

A French Army spokesman said today the big French sweep was expected to clear the whole north-eastern coastal sector of their Tonkin "Rice Bowl" delta bridgehead.

Stop Press

IKE MEETS TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Eisenhower met Mr. Truman for thirty minutes before leaving for Paris to take over command of Atlantic Army.

Gen. Eisenhower was due to leave Washington by air at 5 p.m. GMT (10-30 p.m. I.S.T.) today for Europe.

CANADA AND ASIANS

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter):—A modification of the Canadian Immigration Restrictions concerning Asians was announced today by the Immigration Minister, Mr. Walter Harris. Canada will now receive husbands and unmarried children under 21 of Canadian citizens of Asian origin. The new regulation does no apply to Japanese who as enemy aliens are still no admissible.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6 (PTI).

Following are results of today's Calcutta Races:

THE MODERATES PLATE: Pindus 9-4, J. Arren 1, Aroha Lass 9-0, Megaffin 2, Ack Ack 7-11, Pervical 3, March On 8-1, Higson 4.

Not run: Amiko, Belle Amie, Wall Street.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 8 and 14 for places.

THE HAZRA PLATE: Tabassum 8-11, Davis 1, Liquorice 8-12, Stevens 2, Desert Law 9-4 Megaffin 3, Catdare 8-9, Peacock 4.

Not run: Salamat, Dulhan, Queen of Bannockburn.

Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win, Rs 7, 27 and 6 for places.

THE GATWICK PLATE: Khosima 9-4, W. Sibbritt 1, The Last Minstrel 8-5, Thompson 2, Winter Wheat 7-6, Mulley 3, Beneva 7-4, Tomlin 4.

Not run: Spring Poem.

Tote paid: Rs. 6 for win, Rs. 5, and 12 for places

THE BERESFORD CUP: Early Act 8-7, W. Sibbritt 1, Glion 8-12, Peacock 2, Peder 9-4, Dabis 3, Audacious 8-12 Stead 4.

Not run: Harjon.

Tote paid: Rs. 22 for win, Rs 11 and 12 for places.

THE MAYFOWL CUP: Kinderson 9-4, Mulley 1, Upper Set 7-11, Stevens 2, Grand Title 8-5, Cracknell 3, Knight Marshall 8-9, Adley 4.

Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 8 and 31 for places.

THE RAJCOOMAR GUADHUR MEMORIAL PLATE: Footrace 7-0, McCloud 1, Turkestan 8-3, Mulley 2, Pharaoh Fan 7-5, Tomlin 3, Squanderer 7-0, Peacock 4.

Not run: Karboo.

Tote paid: Rs. 55 for win, Rs. 12, 7 and 12 for places.

THE PALTA LATE: Belle Amie 7-11 Mulley 1, Halcyon Days 9-6, Thompson 2, Blue Mist 7-13, J. O'Neale 3, Trunk Call 9-6, E. Warren 4.

Not run: Portoi.

Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 8, 22 and 10 for places.

PUNJAB OUST DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (PTI): The Punjab (1) beat Delhi by four matches to one in the Inter-'Varsity Tennis Tournament here today.

In another fixture, Gujerat beat Aligarh by three matches to two.

The following are the results:

SINGLES: S P Sayal (Punjab) beat Natwar Singh (Delhi) 6-1, 6-3, H Khanna (Punjab) beat R P Vashisht (Delhi) 6-2, 4-6, 10-8. Suresh Mashruwala (Gujerat) beat R A Mosam (Aligarh) 6-1, 6-0, Faroq Hal (Aligarh) beat G P Naidu (Gujerat) 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.

DOUBLES: Suresh Mashruwalla and Jimmi Antra (Gujerat) beat Satish Prasad and Krishnan Lal Mohindroo (Aligarh) 6-0, 6-1.

COLLEGIATE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Inter-Collegiate Wrestling Tournament results are as follows:—

BANTAM WEIGHT: Winner—Ghadge (Ruia), Runner-up Patwardhan (Veterinary).

FEATHER WEIGHT: Winner—Balekundri (School of Economics).

LIGHT WEIGHT: Winner—Mapuskar (Khalsa), Runner-up P. A. Bhatt (G. S. M.).

'INDIANS' PILE UP RUNS

MADRAS, Jan. 6 (PTI).

Thanks to a chanceless 81 by the 17-year-old school-boy cricketer R. Raghavan and a fifth wicket century (122) partnership between Raghavan and Alaganan, Indians piled up the huge total of427 runs for .he loss of eight wickets at close in their fiast innings in the Annual Presidacy two-day cricket match between Indians and Europeans which commenced here today

Dickinson was the only successful bowler among the Europeans, capturing three wickets for 78 runs. The match ends tomorrow.

MADRAS, Jan. 6 (PTI): Mysore State Police, Bangalore, entered the semifinal of the first Annual Challenge Cup Football Tournament by defeating M and S M Railway, Madras by one goal to nil here today.

The Bangalore team meets Wifco Sports Club in the semifinal tomorrow.

Bevin Pleads For Red China's Recognition

LONDON, January 6, (PTI-Reu-

MR. EARNEST BEVIN, British Foreign Secretary maintained Britain's attitude that a condition of a Far Eastern settlement is recognition of Communist China when he addressed the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting here yesterday.

But he was at pains to explain that in the British view this did not in any way involve an attitude of appeasement.

His argument, according to sources close to the Conference, was that it is unrealistic to expect the Peking Communist regime to discuss any settlement unless its own status is acknowledged by all parties to the negotiations.

MR. BEVIN'S APPROACH

Mr. Bevin is understood to have based his approach on the following main ideas:

(1) Limit the area of conflict in the Far East;

(2) Stand fast to the principles underlying the point United Nations action towards Korea.

(3) Shape the Commonwealth policy so as to take into account both realities—the United States attitude and the Chinese outlook—so far as it is known.

Mr. Bevin is reported to have outlined the lastest ideas exchanged between London, Washington and Lake Success for handling the next move in Korean issue.

Mr. Bevin urged that the best road toward a settlement of Far East problems is recognition of the Peking Government as an effective representative of China.

Mr. Bevin is believed to have pointed out that in British view this did not anyway involve an attitude of appeasement.

His argument was that in the present circumstances, it is unrealistic to expect Peking to discuss any settlement unless her own status was acknowledged by all parties to the negotiation.

On Formosa, Britain is, understood to favour some form of United Nations supervision pending circumstances permitting the implementation of 1943 Cairo declaration to join Formosa to the Republic of China.

A communique issued at the close of today's session said, "at their meetings this morning and this afternoon the Prime Ministers continued their review of the international situation with particular reference to the Far East. This discussion will be continued in the later session".

The plenary session will resume on Monday.

It is understood that Mr. Bevin discussed various aspects of the British Foreign policy, especially Korea and China with Mr. Nehru.

In the afternoon, Mr. Nehru was received by the King at the Buckingham Palace.

After the Prime Ministers' meeting ended, Mr. Nehru left for Broadlands, Hampshire, to spend the weekend with Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit accompanied her brother.

CITY FACTORY GUTTED

Plastic Goods Worth Rs. 10,000 Burnt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fire broke out early this morning in a factory situated at Clark Road, causing loss of plastic and woollen articles valued at about Rs. 10,000.

At about 6 o'clock flames were noticed breaking out of the roof of a factory in Rasool Jiwas compound. Efforts were made to put out the flames with improvised equipment, but the flames had eaten too far into the factory. The fire brigade came on the scene and after about two hours' struggle brought the fire under control.

The factory was however completely gutted, and the entire stocks of plastic and woollen articles which had been stored in it were damaged.

The cause of the fire is believed to be a carelessly thrown lighted cigarette or bidi.

BANARAS, Jan. 6 (UPI): A 70-feet high clock tower on a 30-feet high pedestal in front of the Vishwanath Temple is now being erected out of a donation made by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.

ARMY-POLICE CLASH AVERTED

RANGOON, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): A Burmese Army officer prevented a clash between soldiers and police in Rangoon last night after police had fired at two soldiers injuring both in the thigh.

Thirty soldiers armed with automatics and rifles were preparing to attack the local police station in retaliation.

The incident began with a fist fight between two traffic policemen and two soldiers after one of the policemen stopped the soldiers' army vehicle. He alleged it had tried to break out of line in a traffic jam in the centre of the city.

One of the policemen fired three rounds from his revolver injuring both soldiers.

PARA-TRAINEES MASS-DROPPED

AGRA, Jan. 6 (PTI): Air Marshal R. Ivelaw-Chapman, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force today watched para-trainees at the Parachute Training School here being mass-dropped from a flight of 'Dakotas'.

Due to strong and deceptive wind sweeping across the dropping zone the 'Dakotas' first made a "dummy run", dropping one IAF parachute-instructor. Coming in perfect formation in their second run, the aircraft dropped the trainees in quick 'sticks'.

They landed fairly close to each other within a small specified area.

NEWS BRIEFS

AWAMI MUSLIM LEAGUE

A convention of the Awami Muslim League, held at Dacca was understood to have discussed the question of the party's programme. It is learnt that the convention formed a sub-committee consisting of Maulana Bahasani, Mr. Shamshul Huq, Mr. Khairat Hussain and four others to draft the Party's manifesto, immediate programme and policy.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION HQ.

The General Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association decided meeting at Bangalore by an overwhelming majority to request the President to move the Administrative Headquarters of the Indian Science Congress Association from Calcutta to New Delhi.

HONG KONG G. O. C.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Lt.-Gen. Sir Eric Manserch, General Officer Commanding, British forces in Hong Kong, arrived here after holding discussions at the War Office in London on the Far Eastern situation.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

The West Bengal Government, in an Extraordinary Gazette, has made reporting of small-pox cases compulsory with immediate effect, in the city of Calcutta which "is threatened with the outbreak of small-pox".

WOMEN WORKERS' SATYAGRAHA

About twenty women workers, who had lost their jobs at the Sholapur Old Mill some time back, are on Satyagraha demanding to be taken back. They also want the working of double sides in mills to be stopped in order to give work to more women.

FISHING VESSELS AT KARWAR

Experimental fishing operations in deep seas off the Karwar coast are being undertaken by the Government of India Deep-sea Fishing Station, Bombay. Two fishing vessels are now stationed at Karwar for the purpose.

PORT TRUST RAILWAYS

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, told a deputation of the Madras Port Trust Railway Employees' Union that the Government of India were not considering the question of inegrating the Port Trust Railways with the Railway Administration.

The Chief Minister of Saurastra Mr. Dherbhai has signed the Stockholm peace appeal.

Atlantic Pact A Mistake

TAFT CRITICISES TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter).

Senator Robert Taft, Republican leader yesterday challenged President Truman's assertion that he had authority to attach American troops to a European Defence Force without approval first from Congress.

Senator Taft told the Senate in his first foreign policy speech of the 82nd Congress the President did not have this power. Mr. Truman told his press conference on Thursday that he had the authority.

The Republican leader did not think the United States should assume the leadership in the formation of a great international army by the appointment of an American Commander-in-Chief nor did he want America to "force our assistance on nations which do not wish to arm themselves."

He was willing to commit "some limited number of American divisions" in North Atlantic defence.

Senator Taft said that Mr. Truman "usurped authority and violated laws and constitution when he sent troops to Korea to carry out the resolution of the United Nations in undeclared war."

He called the Atlantic Pact "a tremendous mistake". He thought it better to have a declaration of war against Communist China than fight an undeclared war in Korea. He said it was possible that Communist China might attack Indo-China soon.

TRUMAN HAD NO POWER

Senator Taft said the President had no power to agree to send American troops to fight in Europe in a war between the members of the Atlantic Pact and Soviet Russia.

"Without authority he involved us in the Korean War. Without authority he apprently is now adopting a similar policy in Europe. This matter must be debated and determined by Congress and by the people of this country, if we are to maintain any of our constitutional freedoms", he said.

Senator Taft said Mr. Truman had exceeded his authority in ordering military intervention in Korea. The President simply usurped authority in violations of the laws and the consitution when he sent troops to Korea to carry out the resolutions of the United Nations in an undeclared war.

NO ISOLATIONISM

Defence of the United States should be "our first consideration" but he added that he did not agree with "those who think we can completely abandon the rest of the world and rely solely on the defence of this continent".

He called for a mighty air force courrend navy as the keystones of American military policy.

"In fact the very thesis fo an effective control of sea and air by the free nations requires that we do interest ourselves in Europe and the Near East, and India and the Far East, so that Communist influence may not extend to areas from which it is still possible to exclude it by many methods other than land armies".

BETTER WAR WITH CHINA

He thought it would be better to have a declaration of war against Communist China than to fight an undeclared war in Korea. He said it was possible that Communist China might attack Indo-China soon.

Senator Taft said the United States should be willing to resist with sea and air forces any island nation which desired help. Among the islands were Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, New Zealand and Britain. Japan was a special case. "It seems to me we should at once make a treaty with Japan and then declare peace with Japan by a joint (Congressional) resolution.

"Such a treaty should provide for assistance from the United States in the air, on the sea and temporarily perhaps with a few divisions on land until the Japanese can create their own land army for defensive purpose., he said

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (UPI): About 200 delegates and top-ranking artists from all over the country are expected to participate in the all-India Cultural Conference which will be held in the historic Red Fort on March 15 next.

Work Unitedly With Courage

PRESIDENT'S PLEA TO PEOPLE

AMBALA, Jan. 6 (UPI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, advised the people to shake off frustration and work unitedly wih courage and confidence That was the way to make the country glorious and prosperous, he said.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was replying to a civic addess at the Patel Park on his first visit to this place as President of the Indian Republic, continuing said difficulties should not lead to despair, rather it should help gird up their loins to overcome all hurdles. It was only three years that India had achieved its freedom during this period government had to face many difficulties. Achievement of the government during this period was not a small one either, he added.

"People often get frustrated"', he said, "and out of frustration they accuse the government of inefficiency. It is not true. Besides, government reflects the characteristics of its people. If the people are lazy, the government could not be expected to be active.

SACRIFICE NEEDED

The President advised the people to work hard with a spirit of service and sacrifice. More sacrifice was needed to build up the country than was required to achieve freedom. More men were needed in this task of national reconstruction, men with courage, confidence and imbued with a Gandhian spirit of service.

Punjab, said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had historical tradition to fight for the defence of India. Today, therefore, the question before Punjab was how to defend and protect the country, and that before the country was how to best utilise Punjab's assistance.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS FOR MIDDLE EAST?

Britain Wants Taking Over Of Burden

LONDON, Jan. 6, (PTI-Reuter): British Prime Minister Clement Attlee was holding informal talks today and tomorrow with some of the visiting Commonwealth Prime Ministers before the eight statesmen reconvene on Monday, third day of their ten-day Conference here.

Observers here think Mr. Attlee may sound out Mr. Robert Menzies and Mr. Sidney Holland, the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand on the possibility of having troops from those Dominions take over some of Britain's commitments in the Far and Middle East.

Britain would welcome any agreement by the Commonwealth nations to do so because of her other heavy commitments in Europe under the Atlantic Pact.

According to informed sources a proposal that the Commonwealth nations should send troops to the Middle East is in a more advanced stage than one that they should take over in Malaya and Hongkong.

Mr. Attlee was returning here for the informal consultations today from his official country residence Chequers in Buckinghamshire.

The eight Commonwealth statesmen were silent last night on the results of their day long discussions yesterday on vital Far East problems.

There were hints today that the Dominions' opposing attitudes on this vital question on which they are equally divided were voiced vigorously at the meeting.

Chiang's Trusted Man Is In Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): General Ho Ying Chin, former Chinese Nationalist Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief arrived in Tokyo yesterday from Taipeh (Formosa).

The General, who is one of Chiang kai-Shek's most trusted lieutenants said he had come to Japan to be at the side of a relative undergoing medical treatment.

When pressed by reporters, he denied that he had any special mission connected with the international situation.

General Ho graduated from the Japanese Military Staff College.

"REAL PILOTS OF INDIA'S ARMY"

S. K. Patil On Role Of Scouts In Free India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAYOR S. K. Patil addressing a mass rally of displaced Scout Troops at Wadala today asked them to be ready for the defence of the motherland when the call came.

Nearly 500 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides representing 15 different Scout Groups participated in the rally held under the banner of Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Scout Commissioner, Commander Godrej, Assistant Provincial Scout Commissioner and other high officers of the Association were present on the occasion.

Mr. Patil added that the scouts were the real pilots of the army because their knowledge of the terrain and the countryside was of immense value to the success of any military campaign.

He warned that it was a dangerous complacency on the part of the public to depend entirely on the regular army for the defence of their hearths and homes. This tendency was fatal especially in these critical times when every country was building up its armed strength to the maximum. The citizen must, he continued, realize his responsibility in the maintainence and preservation of the hard-won freedom.

He regretted that the response to the Territorial Army had been very disappointing. He recalled that he was from the beginning in favour of compulsory enlistment as no voluntary basis of recruitment would, in his opinion, produce satisfactory results.

In conclusion he appealed to the youth to cultivate discipline and a spirit of service as the leadership of the country would fall on their shoulders.

SIDHWA'S ADVICE

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Provincial Commissioner Hindustan Scout Association, Sind, complimented the scouts on their cheerful bearing, in the true spirit of a scout, and asked them to forget that they were refugees or displaced persons. They were, he added, as much citizens of Bharat as any other. He was happy, he said, at the merger of the different Scout Associations into one united body, viz., the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association.

At the conclusion of a programme of display of physical feats and mass drill by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides there was a March Past at which Mayor Patil took the salute.

SCIENCE CONGRESS PRESIDENTS

BANGALORE, Jan. 6 (PTI): The General Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association meeting this morning elected presidents to the thirteen sections of the Congress.

They are (1) Dr. B. B. Sen, mathematics, (2) Dr. N. S. R. Sastri, statistics, (3) Dr. S. Ramachandra Rao, physics, (4) R. D. Desai, chemistry, (5) Dr. L. A. N. Iyer, geology and geography, (6) Dr. S. Ramanujam, botany, (7) Dr. B. R. Seshachar, zoology and entomology, (8) C. Roy Choudhari, anthropology and archaeology, (9) Dr. B. R. Kanolkar, medical and veterinary sciences, (10) K. L. Khanna, agricultural sciences, (11) Dr. S. Banerjee, physiology, (12) Prof. Prameswaran, physochology and educational sciences and (13) Dr. J. N. Basu, engineering and metallury.

The Science Congress will not meet tomorrow. The delegates will spend the day in excursions.

Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director of Building Research Institute, Roorki, was elected General President of the 39th session of the Indian Science Congress to be held in Calcutta.

Turikish Premier Thanks Nehru For Elephant

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. A. Menderes, has thanked Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for "the kind thought in sending an elephant to the children of my country."

He has also conveyed the thanks and delight of the children of Turkey to the children of India.

Burglar-Proof!

JOHANNESBURG (PTI-Reuter): A midnight visitor at a house at Vanderbyl Park, an industrial town near here, was completely unnerved when the door was answered to his knock by a woman with a deadly snake round her neck. He made a dash for the gate and has not been seen since.

The woman, Mrs. C. J. Crits, wife of an amateur snake charmer, who frequently works on night shift, explained that she "wore" the snake for protection against burglars.

Alleged Acceptance Of Satta Bets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Princess Street police arrested Framji Bomanji Banaji at Girgaum Road yesterday for allegedly accepting satta bets.

Satta slips and cash were seized from the person of the arrested man.

Address By Stealth

AMBALA, Jan. 6, (PTI): A dhoti-clad intruder gave a two-minute "postscript" convocation address to the Punjab University graduates here before the police took him into custody.

He went up the rostrum slyly just as soon as the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had finished his address this morning and tried to say something vaguely meaning Gandhian idelogy was not being followed by the people.

The man stood by the side of the President for a couple of minutes and spoke through the microphone.

U. S. And Portugal Sign Defence Agreement

LISBON, Jan. 6. (PTI-Reuter): Portugal and the United States today signed an agreement on mutual assistance for defence, similar to the agreement the United States has already signed with other North Atlantic Treaty countries.

An official announcement on the signing said under the agreement the signatories defined the basis of their reciprocal collaboration in the common task of organising more and more closely the defence of the nations against aggression.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. Paulo Cunha, and the United States Ambassador in Lisbon, Mr. Lincoln Macveigh, signed for their respective countries.

RESTORE MUSIC TO ITS PAST GLORY

Kher And Semmangudi Urge Upon Listeners To Hear Voice Of Artistes And Not Its Echo

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"RADIOS are all right, records are welcome; but you don't derive from them that supreme and divine inspiration which you experience from the vocalist as he pours out his soul before your very eyes", said Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay this evening, inaugurating the seven-day musical festival organised by the Shri Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, in aid of its building fund.

The Chief Minister added that the human element was lacking while one listened to the radio and recorded music.

Lovers of classical music assembled in large numbers in the specially erected Shamiana on the grounds of the Don Bosco High School, Matunga, where the festival commenced this evening with spell-binding recital by that famous exponent of Carnatic music Mr. Semmangudi R. Srinivase Iyer.

Mr. Kher, inaugurating the festival, made an earnest appeal to all music lovers of the land to restore music, the noblest of fine arts to its hoary past from which it has unfortunately fallen into disrepute, of late. Music was cultivated not only for one's pleasure, but also for the divine inspiration of the individual, he stated.

The Chief Minister also observed that it was the duty of the society to raise the status of the artistes to the high place which they should rightly occupy.

He said that the efforts of the sponsors of the festival to raise funds to construct an auditorium in the city deserved the enthusiastic support of all music-lovers of Bombay....

It was also gratifying to note that side by side with the recitals of exponents of Carnatic music, the organisers have arranged concerts of Hindustani musicians, Mr. Kher concluded.

Ably assisted by Kumbakonam Rajamanickam Pillai Violin, Palghat Mani Iyer on Mridangam and Palani M. Subramania Pillai on Kanjeera, Semanagudi held the audience thrilled and enthralled for hours by his exquisite renderings.

Semmangudi drew the first encore when he rendered "Navarasakannada" preceded by Chittaranjani before the Prime Minister left.

Mr. D. K. Subramaniam, president, welcoming Mr. Kher said that the so-called differences between Karnataki and Hindustani music were more due to accidents of history and not fundamental. He suggested that Karnataki Vidwans and Northern Ustads should sit together and forge common links, without tampering with the purity of their respective systems.

Earlier Semmangudi inaugurating Thyagaraja Day paid a tribute to Saint Thyagaraja and the Trinity who gave life and shape to Karnataki music and made it live for all times. He referred to research scholars like Venkatamakhi who had delimited Karnataki music, protecting it from the vandalism of time and the danger of devaluation. Referring to the present day musical trends he appreciated its rapid expansion, but deplored the lack of depth. After paying a tribute to the Princely Order who nourished the art of music in States, he called upon the public bodies to encourage new and deserving talents. He said that the gap between top-rankers and the new aspirants was yawning, and it was the duty of the public to bring up right type of music service personnel. Wishing all success to the efforts of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society to build an auditorium, he appealed to the members to build the same with full acoustic properties. "The listeners must be enabled to hear the authentic voice of the artistes and not its echo through the mike," he concluded. Mr. Kedari and party entertained the audience with music on Thyagaraja Day inauguration. G. N. B. will give a recital today (Sunday).

Mr. M. L. Bhardwaj, Deputy Principal Information Officer, has been appointed as the Principal Information officer, Ministry of Information, in place of Mr. B. L. Sharma, who is at present at Lake Success with the Indian Delegation.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY Jan. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. privately Tata Steel Defd. Shares fluctuated between Rs. 1938/12 and Rs. 1942/8 and thereafter steadied at Rs. 1940/-.

In private business was done as under:—

Tata Steel Defd. 1940, 42/8, 36/4, 42/8 45.
Dyeing 531/8, 36/4, 37/8, 35.
Burma 500, 497/8
Century 302, 308.
Indian Iron 33/15, 34/-, 34/1/6.
Scindia 17/9, 17/10.
Kohinoor 351.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The local bullion was fairly firm today on renewed speculative buying influenced by bullish American cables. At the rise there was scattered realizing.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 187/2 and sharply advanced at Rs. 188/4 on active buying by professional bull operators. At the rise there developed small selling and the market steadied at Rs. 188. Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 187/12 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 187/8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/2 and after advancing at Rs. 113/13 steadied at Rs. 113/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

The market was firm and silver advanced at Rs. 188-15 and gold was quoted at Rs. 113-5. The market finally closed as under.

Ready gold	....	113	0 0
Ready forward	.....	113	5 0
Ready silver	.....	187	12 0
Ready forward	.....	188	4 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The local produce market was fairly steady with narrow price movement. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 261 and after advancing at Rs. 264/8 steadied at Rs. 263. Groundnuts Spot quality were quoted at Rs. 50. Madras at Rs. 49/12 and Bold at Rs. 48/8. Oil January was quoted at Rs. 25/11 and February delivery at Rs. 26. Linseed ready was placed at Rs. 46 and Oil was quoted at Rs. 24/4. Castorseeds Ready were quoted at Rs. 84.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY Jan. 6

2-1/2% 1954	.....	98	13 0
2½% 1955	.....	99	10 0
2½% 1961	.....	96	1 0
2 3/4% 1962	.....	97	12 0
2-3/4% 1960	.....	98	4 0
2 3/4% 1976	.....	93	10 0
3% 1986 Con.	.....	93	1 0
3% 1951/54	.....	101	0 0
3% 1953/55	.....	101	6 0
3% 1957	.....	100	6 0
3% 1959/61	.....	99	10 0
3% 1963/65	.....	97	15 0
3% 1959/65	.....	99	12 0
3% 1966/68	.....	97	13 0
3% 1964	.....	98	15 0
3% 1970/75	....	96	15 0
3%1960/70	.....	108	12 0
4½% 1955/60	.....	109	0 0
4½% 1954/59	.....	103	12 0
4½% 1958/68	.....	112	0 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	.....	99	2 0
3% Bombay 1960	.....	99	4 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	.....	96	12 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	.....	96	12 0
3% Bombay 1955	.....	100	8 0
3% Bombay 1958	.....	100	4 0
3% Punjab 1952	.....	101	8 0
3% Madras 1952/59	....	100	8 0
3% U.P. 1952	....	100	8 0
3% C.P. 1952	.....	100	8 0
3% N.W.F. 1952	.....	100	0 0
3% U.P. 1961/66	.....	99	2 0

MUNICIPAL

4% B.P.L.	.....	109	4 0
4% B. Municipality	....	109	0 0
5% B. Municipality	....	113	0 0
5% B. Municipality 1964	..	112	0 0

London Copra Firm

LONDON, January 5.

Increasing European demand during the past few days has considerably raised the price of copra here. Straits Dutch east Indies fair merchantable today quoted £119 per ton delivered weight c.i.f. asked for January February shipment compared with 111 asked week ago. Italian Scandinavian and German buying has been a feature of the trading. The increased demand is partly attributed to restricted offers of Indian groundnuts and Chinese products generally.

AMERICAN MARKETS

INCREASED SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Market Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Following opening irregularities, prices eased more than two dollars a bale under commission house liquidation and stopless selling. The pressure was largely associated with increased nervousness over price controls developments with indications that President Truman will seek new legislation to control farm and food prices. The selling eventually dried up and prices rebounded on renewal of active mill demand and short covering attracted by the decline but the market continued to display a nervous appearance.

The market was quiet and finally closed at a decline of 29 to 35 points. Spot Cotton declined 35 points at 44.35 C.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
March	43.25	43.22
May	42.89	42.85
July	42.47	42.42
October	39.60	39.73
Middling spot	44.35	43.25

New York Cotton March Highest 43.60 Lowest 43.15.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

In rather brisk trading, buyers brought the market to a new 20-year high with gains of fractions to one dollar or more prevailing steels led the advance with leading motors chemicals, coppers, rails, oil, sugars and department stocks close behind. According to an observer the market is very conscious of expanding defence economy and attraction of any kind real property as a hedge against inflation.

Support dwindled and the market relinquished some earlier gains under occasional increase of corrective profit-taking. Latterly the list could only show a fair predominance of mainly fractional advances. Montgomery ward early were one dollar higher and rather well supported on record December sales of 164 million dollars which is 9.2 per cent ahead of the same month 1949. The composite average rate finished with only a minor advance. The market closed barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	.....	151 1/8
Amerex Holding	.....	42 1/2
Anaconda Copper	.....	41 3/4
Chase National Bank	.....	36 3/8
Firestone Tyre	.....	82 1/4
General Electric	.....	50 1/8
General Motors	.....	47 1/4
Ingersoll Rand	.....	81 1/2
International Nickel	.....	39 1/4
National City Bank	.....	45 3/8
New York Central Rail Road		22 1/8
Sinclair Oil	.....	35
Socony Vacuum	.....	26 7/8
Texas Co.	.....	88 3/4
Union Carbide	.....	54 1/4
U. S. Smelting	.....	59
U. S. Steel Common	.....	44 5/8
Western Union	.....	40 3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 3,390,000

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 45 and 44 5/8 respectively.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 5.

2 3/2 p.c. British Consols ..	71
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£ 96 3/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107 7/16
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	£94 3/8
Chartered Bank	£ 8 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£72 1/2
National Bank of India	£32 1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,113

Revised Prices Of Wheat Barn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The selling prices of wheat bran in the Bombay Rationed Area have been revised with effect from 31th December, 1950 as follows:—

	Rs.
Per bag of 140 net, with free gunny	16 14 0
Per quarter	3 6 0
Per lb.	0 2 0

New York Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, January 5.

Black pepper held steady reflecting expanding grinder and dealer interest (a united states navy order for 100 tons of ground black pepper was awarded late yesterday) and continued firm Indian advices. Grinder buying interest in spot forced holders to lower than asking levels and sales were reported at 160 cents. Dealers continue interested in later positions at lower levels. Afloats sold at 159 January shipment sold 153 and March/May shipment offered at 143 cents per pound exdock. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 160 traded. Old contract: Jan. 160, Feb. March 152, April 147 all nominals. New Contract Jan. 158 bid Feb. 158 March 152 April 147 all nominals. White spot 2.57.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, January 5.

The market was steady with both black lampong white muntok unchanged at 580 and 985 dollars per picul respectively. About one ton white exgodown traded at 985.

Broad Business On Paris Bourse

PARIS, January 5.

Business expanded though a certain amount of irregularity persisted in internationals. Appreciable gains, however were scored by some, including royal Dutch, Suez, union corporations and certain goldminings. French shares made a fairly good showing in broadened activity. Rendes afire a good start eased under profittaking. Japanese loans continued to advance on speculative demand.

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSLES, January 5.

Prices, held more or less steady but business was very quiet in forward dealings. Geomines were sought on firm tin price. Colonials were firm on the spot market but a slight irregularity developed in coals, textiles and electricities. There were few noteworthy changes elsewhere.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 5.

KARNAK		ASHMOUNI	
Jan.	145.75—85	Feb.	132.65— 75
Mar.	148.50—10	Apr.	135.85—215
May	148.90—85	June	136.45—255
July	148.40—60		

Amsterdam Exchange Firm

AMSTERDAM, January 5.

Inflationary fears again dominated the market and firmness renewed partirularly in philips and unilever. Aku improved following denial of convertible debenture issues. Plantations were rather favourable. Shippings were featuring.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, January 5.

No official price was fixed today because regular offerings were only 150,000 ounces against an indicated demand of 400,000 ounces. The price asked by a non regular source was 90 cents.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

120 Ready Japan		9 12	0
150 Ready Japan		9 8	0
120 Ready Italy		8 11	0
150 Ready Italy		8 6	0
150 D. Box Jan.			1583
150 D. Dox Feb.			1583

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 4th January 1951 ..	142969
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from September 1950 to 4th January 1951 ..	229910
Same perid last year ..	323819
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th January 1951 ..	335122
Same time last year ..	288478

INDO-POLISH TRADE PACT RATIFIED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (PTI): India and Poland today exchanged formal letters ratifying their trade agreement of November.

The agreement provides for expanded trade between the two countries and commodities in short supply in one country would be licensed for export from the other subject to certain conditions.

Imports from Poland into India would be treated on the same footing as from countries in the soft currency group and in accordance with the licensing procedure in force.

Imports into and exports from Poland and their licensing are based almost exclusively on bilateral trade agreements and Poland has agreed to treat India as a trade agreement country for reasonable quantities of goods.

The agreement covers the export from Poland of, among other things, raw zinc, zine dust and sheets, optical glasses and instruments, cameras and accessories, power driven agriculture machinery, textile machinery, bicycles, transformers upto 500 kwa, iron pipes, H. T. insulators and porcelain

Exports from India would include iron and maganese ores, shellac, mica, tea, pepper, hides and skins, tobacco, chemicals, snake poison, ground nut oil, linseed oil and castor oil for industrial purposes.

INDIANS ACCUSED OF CHEATING

Cotton Industry In Uganda

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (PTI-Reuter): The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, discussed complete reorganisation of the Uganda cotton industry at talks at London in mid-December with Uganda officials. It was authoritatively learnt here.

The possibility of nationalising the industry came up for discussion.

Drastic reform of the Protectorate's entire cotton industry was called for in the report of a Government Inquiry Commission, published in December 1948. The report said Indian ginners and African buyers were cheating the native cotton growers out of 600 000 sterling a year by systematic frauds.

The Uganda delegates have now returned from the talks.

In London, the Colonial Office had "nothing to report" on the talks.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of the Bank of India Ltd. for the year ended December 1950 including the sum of Rs. 5,41,919-0-11, brought forward amount to 80,45,597 12 1

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the year ..	23,00,000	0	0
The payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent for the half year ended 30th June 1950 absorbed ..	12,00,000	0	0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 45,45,597-12-1. The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1950 at the rat of 8 per cent free of Income Tax making 14 per cent for the year	16,00,000	0	0
To place to the Bank's Investments in Government and other Securities ..	7,50,000	0	0
To place to the Bank's Landed Property ..	7,50,000	0	0
And to Carry Forward the balance subject to the payment of a bonus to the staff	14,45,597	12	1
Rs.	80,45,597	12	1

PILES CURE

A Perfect Herbal Ointment and a Magic Cure for all varieties of Piles—Bleeding or Blind, External or Internal Gives instantaneous relief, stops pain and bleeding with 24 Hours Complete cure in one Month Guaranteed.

Price Per Tube: Rs 3/-
V P Charges extra.

PILES CURE DEPOT.
CHODAVARAM P.O.
(Vizag Dt.) (Madras State).

OUR DELHI LETTER *(From Our Correspondent)*

Retrenchment In The Offing

RATIONALISATION IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Will More Ministers Be Displaced?

NEW Delhi is cold, climatically and politically. With plenty of gaiety, New Year was ushered in, in Delhi's Clubs and Hotels. In one Club, almost nine hundred men and women welcomed 1951 with dance, and drinks.

Looking from financial angle, New Delhi has done its best to balance the Central Government's budget. The Custom revenue from its drink bill should be substantial. And yet with all this Central heating there was gloom all round.

On the home front, the lot of the common man was daily becoming harder. His cost of living had been going up and the avenues of his earnings were daily becoming narrower.

On the international front, the war clouds were hanging low as the New Year was ushered in. Men in high places were talking of re-arming Germans and the Japs to fight for an ideal which they held dear.

Task For Minister

In this world confusion, the Government created another confusion in New Delhi by ordering what is called the rationalisation of the machinery of the Government. The re-organisation, it is commanded, must be completed by February 1. The Budget Session of Parliament commences on February 5. In between, Minister Mehtab has to master all the hidden mysteries of Commerce. Minister Gadgil of the Public Sector of Industries and Minister Sri Prakasa of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Meanwhile, a large number of officials and Ministerial Staff are awaiting their fate, knowing not what master they would have to serve. There is a perfect standstill in all the three Ministries affected by the command for reorganisation.

Less Secretaries?

It is claimed that the reorganisation would lead to economy and efficiency. Today, it is one man's guess and another man's whether the reorganisation would save seventy-five lakhs, as it is claimed by some Press Correspondents.

It is not re-organisation but retrenchment, which will save money. There are for example, five Joint Secretaries, three in the Ministries of Commerce and two in the Ministry of Industry and Supply at present. It is conceivable that there will be only two Joint Secretaries in the combined Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Ministry of Works, Mines and Power at present has an additional Secretary and a Joint Secretary. As irrigation is being transferred to the New Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the additional Secretary who is in its charge will disappear from its roll. On the other hand, it will be humanly impossible for one Joint Secretary to cope the huge responsibility, that is being entrusted to this Ministry under the re-organisation plan. In other words, there will be at least a new post of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply.

The Company Law and Insurance are being transferred to the Ministry of Finance and so will Messrs. Ranganathan and D. L. Mazumdar, the two Joint Secretaries, dealing with the two subjects at present in the Ministry of Commerce.

The new Department of Scientific Research has no Joint Secretary at present. Under the re-organisation plan, Irrigation along with the additional Secretary in charge of it will be transferred from the Ministry of Works to the new Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

There could be no economy, if the additional Secretary's post were retained and it is inconceivable for the present encumbent to work as a Joint Secretary. And it is equally inconceivable for the devotees of the dogma of indispensability to function without the present encumbent.

In other words, the post of the additional Secretary is likely to be retained. And as it is essential for the prestige and status of a Ministry to have a Joint Secretary, there shall be a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources as well.

The result of the reorganisation **therefore will be**, two Joint Secretaries **each** in the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, and Works, Production and Supply, two additional Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Finance, and one Additional Secretary and one Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research against one Additional Secretary and six Joint Secretaries at present. Men are welcome to rejoice in their emotional comfort, is this reorganisation brings in a saving of seventy-five lakhs.

Another Amalgamation

As indicated during the week, there is a talk of amalgamating the Ministries of Labour, Education and Health into one Ministry of Welfare Affairs. There is also speculation about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This re-organisation involves not servicemen but an important human material, called the Congressmen Ministers. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram is the Labour Minister, Shrimati Amritkaur is the Health Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is the Education Minister. Mr. R. R. Diwakar is the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. All the three Cabinet Ministers affected represent minorities. Will the Prime Minister reduce the present strength of Mussalmans and Scheduled castes or deprive the Christian-cum-women of their sole representative?

Then again, who will be the Minister for Welfare Affairs, in case the Ministries are amalgamated? Mr. Jagjiwan Ram has proved his worth as a debator and a parliamentarian, which the other two have not. Judging from Parliamentary standards, the choice must go to Mr. Jagjiwan Ram. If this argument were accepted, Maulana Azad and Shrimati Amritkaur shall become surplus.

The issue, however, is who would ask them to leave the Cabinet?

Azad's Achievement

If the history of the last two months were recorded, it would be known that Maulana Azad was able to induce the Prime Minister to join the Congress Working Committee, after he had declined the offer of Mr. Tandon in writing.

Maulana Azad enjoys the highest respect of the Prime Minister and it is unthinkable that Mr. Nehru would ever ask him to leave his Cabinet.

LOOKING TO THIS ANALYSIS, IT IS MOONSHINE FOR PEOPLE TO TALK OF A MERGER OF LABOUR, EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

It may come about, but after the General Election, if and when they are held.

Then again, the Congress is Committed to full employment, so far as, at least the Congressmen are concerned. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram should illustrate the point.

The issue, therefore, is what would the Prime Minister do with Congress Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, if they were to be axed? One patent answer is that he could appoint them to some diplomatic posts. Will it be economy is another poser?

And will also the retrenched dignitatories be suitable for diplomatic appointments? It will be thus evident that the problem is full of difficulties. But what about economy and balancing of budget?

One view here is that deficit budget is not an evil. In fact, famous economists have written volumes in support of deficit financing. Large-scale retrenchment will create problems of Law and Order and will create unpleasant results at the Elections. Further more, the tax-payer has not seriously complained of high taxation or high cost of living. The Big Money can combine and has got relief. The working classes can resort to direct action and have got what they want. The Congressmen depend for their votes on the cultivator, who is being pampered. As for the rest, no one bothers. The middle classes must pay the penalty for their disunity.

Buy An Anti-T. B. Seal

Mr. B G. Kher buys an Anti-T. B. "Seal" after H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh had inaugurated the Anti-T. B. Seals Week at the Bharatiya Vidyabhavan on Friday evening.

Yoga For Health

Documentary On Correct Practice

IN olden days Yoga was handed down from Master to disciple and centuries have been sandwiched between the days when it was limited to the seclusion of the hermitage and palm leaf caliography and its entry now into the clinics of modern physiotherapy, scienetifically conducted institutions and publications in many languages of the world.

Visualizing this march of Yoga is an excellently produced documentry titled "Yoga for Health" put out by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

The 900-feet film brings before the common man the once mysticism-bound ancient cult of the Yogis.

Starting from the days of the Ashrams when young disciples sat at the feet of their masters learning and practising the intricate principles and postures of Yoga, the film devotes a few scenes such as chewing of glasses and swallowing of nitric acid, lying on a bed of nails, and the Talisman racket practised in the name of Yoga to bring home to the audience the misrepresentations of the cult.

We then have the presentation in a lighter vein of the unhappy situations into which a Yoga enthusiast lands himself by trying to practise Yogaic Asanas and exercise with the help of books.

The film demonstrates that the Yoga exercises are such as can be practised by anyone of any age sex race or creed; that they can be followed by every member of a family; that under expert guidance and advice Yoga can be used as an effective preventive and curative factor in respect of specific and chronic diseases; and that Yoga is a system or science of life that helps to build and preserve bodily strength, stamina, efficiency, mental poise, spiritual power.

The Yoga Institute at Santa Cruz and its founder Shri Yogendra have been most helpful in the preparation of the film.

Rubber-Like Concrete

A new type of concrete so elastic that it behaves almost like rubber is being developed at the University of Minnesota for use in animal pens.

Co-operating with the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, university researchers wish to perfect a material as strong as wood but fireproof.

Technology Professor Joseph Wise said the compressed concrete had stood 10 times the strain needed to smash ordinary concrete planks.

The concrete was compressed by pouring it into forms around stretched steel wire and then cutting the wire after the concrete hardened.

Mr. Wise said a compressed concrete plank one inch thick, eight inches wide, and 8 feet long was deflected 12 inches before it broke whereas an ordinary concrete plank would break after a half-inch deflection.

He Prepared Ground For Medical Science

PASTEUR WON RECOGNITION DURING HIS LIFE-TIME

SURGERY without anaethesia was brutal; surgery with anaesthesia but without antiseptics was frequently unsuccessful; antiseptic without prior experimentation in the field of bacteriology might never have been known. Thus it is that much of the success of today's great surgical advances hinges, as it were, on early discoveries in allied fields of medical science, not the least of which are Louis Pasteur's findings which form the basis of modern theory of sterilization.

Unsuspecting of the far-reaching effects the results of his incessant experimentation might one day have, Pasteur, the quiet, learned and conscientious chemist of Lille, France, diligently laboured among his test tubes. Well aware of the controversy that flourished among his colleagues over the possibilities of spontaneous generation of little animals' as microscopic beings were then known. Pasteur began his clinical observations of fermentation and putrefaction which led to his discovery that micro-organisms and not chemical reaction cause the change noted, and were an ever-present atmospheric phenomena.

His investigations included study of wine spoilage (1863), diseases of the silkworm which, in 1865, were causing serious havoc with the industry in the south of France, and diseases involving beer and chickens.

Although his observations were often disputed, Pasteur always ably defended himself and his findings and extended his theories to include even problems of human disease, with the somewhat enigmatic retort to critics' taunts, "germs are all about us in the air When they enter the body, they cause disease."

With his thoughts focusing more and more often along these lines, Pasteur conducted new experiments on animals to fortify his contention. In an attempt to prevent further outbreaks of splenic fever which had gained epidemic proportions among French herds of sheep and cattle, the scientist developed a weak, but new form of virus, which, upon injection into the animal, caused a mild attack of fever, and produced at the same time complete future immunity.

Working on this theory, Pasteur repeated his experiment—this time with a little Alsatian boy, bitten by a mad dog. Success again was scored, and his hereto-fore oft-scoffed-at theory was, at last, substantiated by actual proof.

Again and again his inoculation methods were put to the test and always, unerringly came through with colours flying. Pasteur, himself, finally reached the conclution that 'the virus which causes rabies in animals and hydrophobia in man had its seat in the nerve centres, and acordingly produced from spinal marrow an attenuated virus for inoculation."

As a result of inoculation—of Pasteur's experiments in general, and those of his followers, the world's rabies mortality rate was reduced to less than one per cent, a phenomenal feat eventually recognised by even his severest critics.

Lister's Tribute

That his work was bearing fruit in other parts of the world—in other phases of medicine, is readily evidenced by a letter to him from the great English surgeon, Joseph Baron Lister, who in 1874, wrote to tell him that "his work had been responsible for antiseptic surgery"—high praise from a cotemporary in high position.

In fact, it was this letter that helped to buoy Pasteur through the difficulties he was encountering at the time—sickness and death of two daughters—ill health of himself. Lister's letter indicated he had "introduced antisepsis into surgery and in so doing, had revolutionized surgery. Moreover he continued, antisepsis was an application of his (Pasteur's) discovery of the cause of fermentation and putrefaction of wine," indicating that it had been his experience that "infection in wounds arose from the same cause as did disease of wine."

Although Pasteur did much for preventative medicine, he left the problems of treatment to others in the field. From his basic discoveries though, have come anti-toxins and vaccination against diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever—even TB. His work with pasteurization has had far-reaching effect. Without his patient painstaking probing there is no doubt that medical science would not have progressed as rapidly as it has.

Pasteur indeed laid the groundwork that enabled others to apply his findings to the many social and medical ills that had long beset a troubled world.

Like many another before him, Pasteur rose from humble birth to a position of leadership and recognition in scientific circles, with the one big exception—he remained a simple, modest man throughout his life.

Born in 1822 in the little town of Dole in the Jura district of France, Pasteur was the son of a tanner, a former soldier in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. As a student in Paris he early showed signs of scientific ability, and soon began his work in the field to which he eventually devoted his life. He became Professor of Chemistry at Strassburg—later at Lille, and, for more than twenty years, held a similar post in Paris.

Never a robust man, he suffered a cerebral haemorrhage in 1868, and though the struugle was long and difficult, he eventually recovered enough from the paralysis to continue his work, no longer as a chemist but as a bacteriologist of repute..

Recognition

Many of his greatest discoveries, particularly in the realm of preventative medicine, occurred after this trying period, and though recognition came slowly—even grudgingly from many quarters, Pasteur gradually came into his own.

In fact, the Institute Pasteur was built in 1888 in his honour and it was here that the scientist spent most of the last six years of his life, working diligently in almost severe simplicity.

When death called him in 1395 at the venerable age of seventy-three, Pasteur had reached the heights of success. Much has been said of him—by many who likewise have won their share of the world's adulation but perhaps the most touching tribute ever paid to the great Pasteur was that by Lord Lister, not as an epithet, but on the occasion of the kindly little scientist's senventieth birthday, when, amidst public celebration, he tossed this world bouquet: "Truly there does not exist in the wide world an individual to whom medical science owes more than to you."

Right then—right now—the world does owe a lot to Louis Pasteur and his contributions to the good of society.— THE RADISIDIAN

A young Matron and one not so young were discussing women's favorite topic—men.

"Does your husband like a clinging gown?" asked the younger.

"Indeed he does," said the older unenthusiastically. "He simply adores one that clings to me at least five years."

* * *

The brand-new benedict and an older husband were discussing their favorite subject—women.

"Did you ever win an argument with your wife?" the benedict asked.

"Once," the other answered reflectively. "But it was years ago."

"What was the argument about?"

"I don't remember offhand, but I do recall very clearly that we were putting down a new living-room rug at the time and her mouth was full of carpet tacks."

* * *

"Anyone would think I was nothing but a cook in this house," the wife complained.

"Not after a couple of meals they wouldn't," her husband retorted.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MUSICIANS & LISTENERS

★

(Continued From Page 5)

ing, modulations, raga singing and the concept of the concert have undergone a very profound and rapid change in the past three decades.

The Difference

An ancient book on classical music lays down the rule that raga singing should be like "Tiladara" an unbroken chain of melodic groups, each joined to the following. Think of modern raga singing in the light of this. It is nothing but a string of short incoherent phrases of raga, each sometimes comprising not more than five or six swaras. It may be snappy, short and catchy. No permanent impression is left on the listener's brain.

That is the reason why artists of the older generation have left such an indelible effect on the listening public then.

We see elderly people so often trying to recapture those old memories and lingering on them. Lasting impressions are always achieved by long, slow and sweepy 'sancharas' not by the opposite. Great art is and should be inimitable. Modern nations are however different.

That which is mostly imitated need not necessarily be great art. It is a sign of the artists' popularity. There is an element of the suggestive, unapproachable and inimitable in all very great art. Finish and form have displaced intellect in music.

Though form and matter are not strictly compartmental, for successful professionalism form pays more than matter. Exaggeration of the former results in the insipid and mechanised and of the latter in the bizarre and formless. The highest art is the sublimation of both in one grand whole.

Merely because the matter is larger in one artists' expression it does not mean it is less in quality, and merely because matter is very meagre in another's it does not bespeak of high quality. Quality and quantity can go together as they always do in great art.

Misconception

Another misconception is due to the tendency to differentiate between vocal and instrumental music. If vocalist adopts some methods from the other he is called untraditional and unclassic. Whereas when the reverse happens it is made of as a point of greatness for the instrumentalist. For both the vocalist and instrumentalist there is only one Thodi or Kalyani. More often than not lack of facility in adopting instrumental flourished is passed off for an air of classicism. As in other spheres of life, each builds his philosophy of life or art according to his circumstances or abilities and calls his the best the others cheap and tawdry. This is nothing but sheer narrowness of vision.

Great artists are great not because of their medium of expression,—the voice or an instrument—but because of their contribution to musical thought.

Yet another is that because some eminent vocalist did not have good and facile voice, all voiceless musicians are, more often than not, made out as very great artists who but for that one lack will be masters of the music world. And the reverse that a good musician, if he has a really facile voice is good enough because of his voice alone. And if he has'nt will be no-where.

Ever great artist has his own contribution to make. It rests with the listeners' good sense to understand why artist is great and enjoy his music and not to imagine an unnecessary lack and feel sorry for him. Musical listening can be very enjoyable if we always go to the artists with the proper frame of mind. Here again there are gross errors for which only the listeners suffer through getting less out of listening than otherwise. We listen to a promising young musician expecting the artistic excellences of an experienced and established one. It is equally unnatural to hear from a very young and virile artist the musical style and modulations of a very old, advanced musician. We should not attend a much-peopled concert imagining we can enjoy "chamber" type of music nor the reverse.

How To Listen

Listening to music is made more pleasant if musicians forget they are musicians and listen with the attitude of a layman and laymen do not labour under the delusion they know more than the musician. In the former instance small defects do not loom large and in the latter listeners get more out of concerts than otherwise.

Here again, as in other aspects of our life, comparisons are always odious. One should go to musical listening with an unbiased, open mind, determined to get the most out of listening.

Propaganda has its own place and time, whether through conversation or the press.

Propaganda of the right kind does encourage the juvenile artist and does a lot of good to him. But once the artist is popular and has established his reputation, comparisons and propeganda result only in bitterness of feeling amongst the listeners themselves and sometimes through the listeners amongst the musicians themselves. Even otherwise life is so difficult nowadays. As Will Rogers is claimed to have said "Death is easy for any one to face. It is life that is really so killing." Why should we add more to the unenjoyability of life?

While attending the concert of an artist, thinking of the virtues of another is exactly like the daughter-in-law who while living in her mother's place is thinking all the time of her husband's house!

Real Function

Here again talking less and doing more will achieve better results than by any other method.

Good music should not only please the ears, it should elevate the mind. To consummate this the listener and the artist should enjoy the respect of each other and both should think of art not as a pleasing pastime but with a more serious outlook. Good music must please him that gives and also him that takes.

In the early days of the first World War, the officer in charge of a British station in the heart of Africa received the following wireles message from his superior officer: "War declared: arrest all enemy aliens in your district."

Shortly afterwards, the superior officer received: "Have arrested seven Germans, three Belgians, two Frenchmen four Italians, one Austrian, and one American. Please say with whom we are at war."

*

The following snatch of officer crosstalk might cause envy in the ranks.

"I hear that you've got a berth in the Air Ministry."

"Yes; that's so, old boy".

"Do you have to work hard?"

"Not once you've landed the job, old fellow"

BECAME CROESUS ON HUMAN MISERY

Few men have caused more human misery indirectly than Sir Basil Zaharoff, who was born in Turkey in 1850 and died at Monte Carlo in 1936. For nearly 50 years, Zaharoff was instrumental in fomenting wars so he could sell armaments. After getting one country to give him an order, he would inform neighboring nations of the purchase and, thereby, frighten them into buying similar quantities of munitions. Eventually, Zaharoff became the friend of Europe's monarchs and statesmen and also a large stockholder in a number of tremendous arms manufactories, such as Krupp, Vickers and Schneider-Creusot.

Although Zaharoff never disclosed any facts about his income, he is thought to have been one of the wealthiest men of all time. During 1936, the year he died, the world was at peace, yet his companies and their subsidiaries sold some dol. 6,000,000,0000 worth of war materials.

Nature's Tiny Lanterns

★

(Continued from Page 3)

and has to be replenished by the glands.

Now all this would not have much effect if these insects had a horny skin; the most powerful light would be of no use if it were hidden. But over the light organs of the fire-fly is tough but almost transparent skin, and as it presses on the air tubes or releases them you can see the flash.

The Apparatus

So the exquisite, complete outfit consists of a little lantern, a luminant for the lantern, and a system for igniting the luminant. And the supply is adequate to their needs.

The largest lights are carried by the glow-beetles, which are well known in the Pacific. They are about an inch long in some species, and are a pest on sugar-cane. They have round windows over the light organ which look when two fiery eyes suddenly appear on the beetle's shoulders. The real eyes are scarcely noticeable on the small head.

Research for finding out how the lighting apparatus worked was carried out on these large beetles. At one time it was thought that lamps might be invented following the same system. Sir Oliver Lodge was very interested in the subject.

The special glands were extracted, and when oxygen was added in the laboratory, the material lighted.

But the experiment was not carried very far, because it was not practicable. What was very interesting was that by raising the temperature the light could be intensified. You must have noticed how fire-fly lights vary. When they first light up they may be dim, but when they all dance together and get excited they are brilliant, considering their size.

You know, of course, that the winking is a sort of signal between the males and females. In some tropical species the female is wingless, like our glow-worms and she does all the winking. If they could not wink with their little lights the males would not find them so easily.

Several times, I have found these wingless fire-flies among luminous toadstools. That is a marvellous sight. I saw it once on a mountain on Tahiti, and again on a hillside on Eromanga, in the New Hebrides, and I have seen it in New Guinea.

The toadstools glow brightly, but the light is steady. One kind was lovely, for the light comes from under the caps, and they looked like goblets with golden linings. There is fungus that grows on dead twigs and leaves, and that was luminous, too. All this light was steady. But among them on the soil were some female fire-flies —very tiny; I could have arranged a dozen on my thumb-nail—and they were winking away in a most lively fashion, shining for two seconds and extinguished for three. It was a useful signal, and must have saved the male fire-flies from wasting a great deal of time searching for them among the stationary lights.

Good Enough To Read

The light from the largest glow-beetles is good enough to read by—if you have plenty of time. I have read about an inch of print by holding it near the beetles.

In South America and the West Indies they were at one time used as ornaments for evening frocks. Spanish ladies had tiny gold chains and safety pins made expressly for the purpose. They secured the living beetles, and when they struggled to get away this raised their temperatures, so the lights became brighter.

There are other lights which are seen on mountains, but they are not made by anything living. They are noticed only very occasionally. The conditions which make them appear must be very rare, but I had the good luck once to see an exhibition for three nights running in New Guinea. I have heard accounts from miners which were similar though nobody I met had ever been near the lights.

Mystery Lights

I was in the middle of Papua, over 100 miles from Port Moresby, and my camp was about 6,000 feet above sea-level, with a glorious view over the mountain tops.

One evening, rows of twinkling lights suddenly appeared in one direction. They were a long distance away, and the flashes were not regular. They were well below the horizon, and seemed to be on one mountain range.

It was too dark to separate the ranges, but I sketched in the horizon on a piece of paper, made dots wherever I saw the lights, sketched the verandah rail, and chalked the place where I was standing. In the morning, I judged by my sketch that the lights had been from one range only and near the top of the ridge.

At one place, where there was a wide gap between the lights, I found out on investigation later that the range in front rose to a peak and hid part of the range behind. So, really, the lights were rather regularly spaced.

It was a curious phenomenon. I wished that it had been possible to be nearer, to see how the lights appeared on the spot. Will-o'-the-wisp dancing lights are to be seen over swamps or rotten logs, but they have quite a different appearance; these were strong flashes, lasting three or four seconds.

So, clearly, there are some very mysterious happenings in the world which still need an explanation. We have certainly not come to an end, by any means, of our discoveries and explorations.—B.B.C. BROADCAST.

JAPS HEAR NEGRO MUSIC AND SURRENDER!

ON a cold December evening in 1941, four Negro GIs walked into the boiler room at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and began to sing Mandy Lou. They sought out this subterranean studio to avoid bothering their buddies, writes Herbert Kupferboy in "Collier's".

Six years later, the same quartet plus 31 other ex-servicemen marched onto the stage of Carnegie Hall in New York City, nattily dressed in beige battle jackets, black trousers and white ascot scarves. They didn't sing Mandy Lou. They sang music ranging from a sixteenth-century polyphonic work to the World War II classic, Rodger Young. They were now De Paur's Infantry Chorus, receiving acclaim everywhere as the finest choral group to come out of the war.

The four men singing in a Fort Dix hideaway had started on a long road of achievement. They had found others who liked to harmonize and soon the 372nd Infantry Regiment, an all-Negro combat outfit with a battle record originating in the first world conflict, had a glee club. Word spread that Fort Dix had the best singing outfit in the East, and the USO and War Bond campaigners began to bid for its appearance. When the regiment was ordered to Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, the glee club, now 50 strong, went along. It still rehearsed on its own time, still sang to anybody who wanted to listen, still used its furloughs to tour for the USO.

HIS "ARMY"

Leonard de Paur, the thirty-five-year-old former infantry captain who now conducts the chorus, first met what he calls "my army" at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, his second point of transfer. After 15 months as choral director of Winged Victory, the Air Force's musical show, De Paur thought he finally was on his way to fight. Instead, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert A. Barrow, executive officer of the 372nd, spotted this singer and former assistant director of the famed Hall Johnson Choir as an ideal leader for the glee club.

De Paur said he would take over the glee club as an additional duty and asked as a return favour that Colonel Barrow assign him eventually to combat duty in Europe. He did finally make the Atlantic trip—after the war in Europe had ended. The chorus went with him—but not before all had gone to the Pacific. Landing in Hawaii, they had been scattered throughout the territory's islands as platoon sergeants, section leaders, antitank men, communications experts and riflemen. There were no rehearsals, no concerts.

Then, on July 4, 1945, somebody remembered that the 372nd had a glee club and arranged to have it sing at a conference of Pacific high brass. The members were swept up from other duties and their fine concert deeply impressed at least two listeners, Lieutenant-General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Pacific Area Army commander, and Captain Maurice Evans, the celebrated actor, who was in charge of Special Services there. They agreed to detach the 372nd glee club and send it around to battle areas as a morale booster.

Japs Taken In

There were few Pacific fighting areas the singers missed for the duration of the war, and for almost a year after that they continued the tour of U.S. outposts. Flying from island to island in a C-54, they sang in jungles and on atolls, at airfields and aboard ships.

On Saipan, even Japanese diehards, holding out in the hills, climbed up into trees to listen to them sing.

"A few days later", De Paur recalls, "a whole gang of Japs came down and surrendered. I've sometimes wondered if we weren't the last straw."

Saipan marked a turning point for the chorus, for it was there they decided, during a tense barracks bullfest, to stay together after the war. The 70 per cent with enough points for discharge re-enlisted and the whole gang came home together in '46. They had contracts with Columbia Artists Management and Columbia Records, and a commercial success seemed assured. But first they went to Europe for the USO, singing for nine months in occupied Germany and other countries.

Their civilian career finally began in 1947, with an initial booking of nine weeks which stretched out to 21. The following season they gave 180 concerts and last season 160. They have visited—in their own bus—40 of the 48 states, plus much of Canada, and plan to sing in South America this season and eventually return to Europe.

"MISS ISRAEL 1950"

Beautiful 21-year-old MISS MIRIAM YORAN, a German-born children's nurse from Jaffa-Tel Aviv in London. She holds the title of "Miss Israel 1950. "Miss Israel" arrived in London with only the clothes she was wearing—and £2 in her purse, all she was allowed to take out of Israel.

UNCLE MISER

★

(Continued From Page 6)

mind. Perhaps she was ill and alone in a strange place.

Perhaps, she had been accosted, seduced, kidnapped. Worse! There was no knowing. Anything could happen in Bombay.

There was no reply. Another week passed.

He shot another wire.

"Desperately anxious. Wire at once. Otherwise self coming to Bombay. —KAKAJI."

Within two days, there was a wire from the hotel.

"Party left yesterday. Your wire being returned. Bill follows."

A bill of twelve hundred rupees arrived from the hotel with the compliments of the management. It included a bill of over eight hundred rupees on drinks.

The next day the jewellers sent a bill for Rs. 25,000 with the best compliments of the season.

The following day two modest bills of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively arrived.

On the third day, a chit arrived. It was a scrawl in a babyish hand-writing:

"Darling.

I am so sorry, I haven't been able to write. Time has just flown since you have left.

I am afraid, there will be a slight change in plans. I can't come that side immediately but perhaps sometime later!

Love,

UMA."

P.S.—

Oh! by the way, I do hope you won't mind a bill or two. A dirty porter at the station stole my attache-case. It contained my sarees and some jewellery. I didn't have a rag. You do understand—don't you?

I love you.

U."

Kakaji stood in mute rage, his teeth grinding, his face contorted with spasms. He was shaking with fury, only to discover that Chachiji was standing by his side. There was a grin on her face. Behind her stood Chhaju.

ART NOTES

By D.G.Vyas.

Art attuned to life—Emphasis on content—Indifference in Technique—Art in new order—Duties dictated to Artist—Art goes to Army—Cinema attracts Corporation—Exhibition in new gallery.

ART and literature ought to be in tune with the times. As expressions of life, they would be unrelated if they are behind the times.

This was the principle on which Mr. R. R. Diwakar, India's Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, laid no undue stress while inaugurating the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan in Bombay.

The creative urge, of which art or literature is a manifestation, asserts itself in all the ages though in varying degrees.

External Stimulus

Certain conditions and environments are essential to stimulate the activity of the creative urge. One of them is external influence. Epochs and events of an outstanding nature are usually echoed in works of art, because the artist derives from them the stimulus which stirs up his creative urge; he can find material even from the sources which pass unnoticed.

A glance through the corridors of India's hoary past will reveal how Buddhism had inspired art and contributed towards its development to a high level. During the subsequent age, art had found similar influences and stimuli to direct its currents and to determine its content; and then a few centuries of the pre-British age show the cult of devotion as the principal cause of efflorescence of painting, poetry, music and dance.

Art bears the impression of the theme which it represents; and as such it reflects the moods and sentiments peculiar to its theme even if the technique does not change materially. Such art should be taken as realistic as it expresses and influences life in the age in which it is created; and every age provides something to the artist as an impetus to his creative urge; but the artist can react to external influences only when, he, as implied by Mr. Diwakar, places himself in the midst of currents and cross-currents of life.

Behind The Times

The modern age in India can be divided into two phases—political subjugation and independence. In spite of restrictions on freedom of expression, political subjugation could have been made, within the permissible limits, a theme of art and as a force inspiring the people to aspire for freedom, but the rivivalistic movement resorted mainly to revival of the "past" and not to representation of the present.

Several musicians and a large part of their audience have looked upon music as a "song of the past". Dancers, to cite another instance, have still continued to dance old motifs Revivalism has, thus, missed realities of the day although the prominent among them was the country's protracted state of political subjugation. This was probably due to the wrong conviction that the content of art must be continued with the technique.

Reproach To Artists

The epic struggle for freedom, to which Mr. Diwakar made a feeling reference, will be recorded in history as a unique event. It should have ushered with Mahatma Gandhi as the central figure, a new era of art comparable to the Buddhistic period. If Indian arts had come to a standstill at the cult of devotion, independence and the struggle to attain it should have been the aims of creative endeavour; but so far no such motif seems to have appreciably influenced any art.

Artists have been blamed by the section of the intelligentsia for their failure to react to the conditions of the current age. The causes of apathy, which is evident in the world of art, must be examined in this context. Foremost among them is indifferent patronage. Independence alone is not enough to stimulate the creative urge. It is true that freedom of expression has been assured to artists, but they need freedom of experiment and freedom from want, which only the sense of security can guarantee to them. The public support makes a force which is essential to prompt the creative endeavour to assert itself. Much is expected from artists, but little is done to encourage them to move with the times.

Two Sides

The problem of art has two sides—and both must be taken into consideand both must be taken into consideration for the sake of revival. There are sections of the intelligentsia, including several leaders of public thought, who have demanded that the themes should be contemporary. Since they are not concerned with the technique, they will accept themes rendered in any technique as art in tune with the times. The danger lies in the fact that such an attitude of indifference on their part will encourage hybridisation and foster disregard for the classical technique which should be the sine quo non of art to be styled as Indian.

Then there is the other camp consisting of dilettante which though smaller is more aggressive and to which art with the times means recourse to western modes and models. Posing as friends of Indian Art, some of such people have, in an ingenious manner, derided and detested the Indian style of painting and sculpture and have succeeded in securing some promising artists as converts to modern European art. Their pre-occupation is propagation of modern trends of European art and not the development of the content. Their activity is a challenge to those who have captured the spirit of Indian art and have upheld its tradition.

Any Indian art can portray the current age while retaining the integrity of its technique, and such art should be the standard and objective of revival. The progress of the subject matter and development of the technique should be parallel. If the classical technique could interpret a large variety of subjects, sentiments and moods through ages, it should portray the modern age also. Artists with high creative abilities and deep insight into Indian arts will find it flexible and expansible enough to respond to the needs of the day. The crucial problem of art will be solved by them and not by adventurers or pseudo-modernists. In the circumstances favourable to the growth of art, such artists will be found to be capable of exploiting independence as a theme which should form a landmark in the country's art-history.

Duties Dictated

Duties of artists were discussed by Principal V. K. Gokak in his address to the P. E. N. Bombay. In brief they are, according to him, to bring out the soul of India by concentrating attention on sublimation of the human personality, to keep away from political conflicts and to work up a social revolution. The address, though it expressed correct appreciation of the abilities of artists, was detached from realities, as it expected them to perform at this stage what might be styled as miracles.

Artists, said Principal Gokak, should sacrifice their interests in order to lead the people from ignorance to the vision of knowledge and wisdom. He should have also indicated what the people should do for artists, so as to enable them to discharge their duties with ease and without anxiety, but the intelligentsia never care to examine and state the case of artists while dictating duties to them.

Art Of Soldiers

The Bombay Area Art Exhibition held in Bombay was different from other exhibitions, as it represented works executed by army men and not professional artists. Soldiers' active interest in painting should be appreciated irrespective of the standards of art, but it should be guided in the right direction. While declaring the exhibition open, Lieut.-General Rajendrasinhji advised armed services to take to art as a hobby to counter the boredom of military life. Art should be cultivated by army men not merely as a hobby but as a pursuit for its ennobling influence.

The military authorities, should see that the art activity of the army follows the right lines. Indian soldier-artists should be acquainted with the country's art heritage and should be trained and encouraged to paint in the Indian style. They should get to witness art of the correct type and under proper guidance. Training in art in spare hours should be a branch of the Army Department, so that gifted soldiers can learn art from competent artists.

Towards Theatres

A resolution proposing municipalisation of cinema theatres in Greater Bombay appeared all of a sudden, before Bombay's Municipal Corporation on December 19. Though it was defeated, it came as a surprise, because the Municipality is not known to have entered the cinema line or gained any experience in theatre management. The resolution marked the height to which the Corporation's ambition to municipalise services and concerns has soared in the wake of freedom. In reality it showed the stage in the frantic search, made by the Corporation for new sources of revenue.

Time and again, the Corporation has demanded, from the Government a share in the Entertainment Tax. Having failed to secure this, it has decided to levy a Theatre Tax and now some Corporators will persist in canvassing opinion for municipalisation of cinema theatres. So far the Municipality has spent almost nothing to encourage cine-art or drama, nor has it promised to set apart the revenue from the theatre tax for encouragement to any art. Even a single municipal theatre, which the Corporation, has, after all, agreed to build, is still in the stage of a paper-plan; and if at all constructed it will be in a distant corner of the town and therefore will be inaccessible to a large part of the population.

Clear-Cut Sphere

The Municipality can render better service to the cinema industry and the people, if it looks more carefully after sanitation in theatres and their environments. This is its sphere and it should never aspire to go beyond this. If the Corporation thinks that it should provide artistic amenities for the people, it should formulate a plan and go according to it and should also set up a committee of artists and experts for consultation.

If a section of the Corporation has developed a liking for the cinema-line it should find much which the Municipality can and should undertake. Production of documentaries on health, hygiene and sanitation for collecting material for visual education should be essentially a municipal concern, but this type of film-production being unprofitable is without appeal to the Corporation.

Gallery In Calcutta

Reproduced in these columns is the "Birth of the Blue God" by Mr. K.K Hebbar who has made his mark as one of the front rank artists of India. The painting makes a fine composition. It is typically Indian and clearly expresses the sense and mood of the episode which it portrays. It is one of the examples of the progressive trends of Mr. Hebbar's art.

The "Birth of the Blue God" happens to be one of the paintings shown in the exhibition of contemporary Indian paintings which is held at Calcutta. The exhibition was declared open by H. H. Le Prince de Ligne Belgian Ambassador to India on December 19 and will remain open till January 30. The venue is the Chemould Art Gallery recently opened in Calcutta. This gallery offers an opportunity to artists to hold their scale The artists of Bombay should take advantage of this gallery in order to show their works in Calcutta.

BIRTH OF THE 'BLUE GOD'

—K. K. HEBBAR.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I WISH to make a confession today. Is it worthwhile confessing to youngsters? some elderly person may ask. My reply is, why not? That will serve two purposes, you see. One is that the youngsters will be on the safeguard, and they will not commit the mistakes that their elders have unwittingly committed. The other is that it will do me good, for my burden will be much lightened by having expressed myself.

I have been taking pride upon myself being a very frank person. "I always tell the truth, and in the presence of the person concerned." I say, "and if people do not like it, they can look elsewhere for a friend. I'll pen to the line and let the chips fall where they may." But slowly and steadily I find the chips first falling, and I wonder what the value of my frankness or truthfulness has been.

There was a fellow who on meeting a convalescent remarked, "How wretchedly bad you look." He was telling the truth, but to what end? Why worry or alarm one who had been seriously ill when no good could come of it? He did not need to go off at the other end of the bridge and say that the invalid seemed in the pink of condition, but he could have modified and softened his remark, or he could have refrained from comment.

Then there is a person who criticises the food, when he goes as a guest, in the home of a friend. He does not hesitate to tell aging people that they are looking old, or that "time is catching up" with them. When called to account for such rudeness, these men said they were simply "telling the truth", that they were being "frank." They would adopt a self-righteous attitude, taking pride in their "truthfulness."

That's Tactless, Indeed!

I do not know if I can be said to be in their category. But sure enough, I have been tactless on many an occasion. Calling the spade a spade is all right, but we must realise if that hurts somebody. And, then, we should also know, if our intention in speaking thus is to hurt other's feelings. Maybe our boasted honesty is merely a cloak which is supposed to conceal our cruelty. I don't think I am mean to that extent, but then, even unconsciously to be doing that appears awful to me.

One should, of course, tell the truth, but he need not tell everything he knows, or thinks he knows, every time he opens his mouth. The other day I blurted out to a friend, "You are a liar." And he retaliated, "you are a great liar." That's it; only then I felt how one does get hurt on being told things. In our minds there are many facts or truths. Some of them we use constantly, others occasionally. Surely, however, we are not under any obligation to make a truth public if nothing is to be gained by it.

Nonetheless, there are times when frankness and plain speaking, even though they may temporarily injure the feelings of others, may produce long-range benefits. Unless one is convinced that this will be the case, let him not say anything that is likely to hurt somebody. I have decided to follow this practice and I hope I shall be able to abide by it. As for yourselves. I am certain you do not falter like me—but if at all you have been making this mistake, you also are forewarned to check yourselves!

Lost Moments

There are more songs on desert trials than one
Could ever capture, or could even hear:
Light changes, painting rimrocks as the sun
Tiptoes again through its rutted cactus year;
There are buffalo bones, the coyote whine,
The skinner shouting to his long line team,
The cattle bawling at dusk, the Piute sign,
And mustangs galloping the first bronze gleam;
There are lost moments in the canyons like
Precious old lodes of quartz or bedrock gold;
Alkali diamonds lost beside the lake
Of silence hovering in the sagebrush mould;
Ghost-clouds of schooners lurching on their quest,
Leaving those haunted moments jogging West.

Saltier Seas

What are the saltier seas? We know that the seas are strongly impregnated with salt, but it does not strike the average person that some seas may be saltier than others. A torpedoed sailor swimming in the North Sea would not notice much difference in the salinity of the water were he torpedoed again in the Pacific, but if he fell into the Dead Sea it would be another story, for there the water is 24-1/2 per cent salt. There is only one sea saltier, and that is the Great Salt Lake in America, which is 28 per cent. Of all the seas, the Caspian is the least salty, being only six-tenths of 1 per cent, and next comes Lake Van, in Turkey, which is 2 per cent. Lake Urmia, in Iran, is 15 per cent. The great oceans are only 3-1/2 per cent salt, and do not vary appreciably, but inland seas of lesser area are strongly affected by the beds over which they lie, and minerals brought down by streams.

Tarabaugh (Bombay) Balkan-ji-Bari children in a procession.

Children of the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari on a Fancy Dress Parade.

A group of the Vadva Vicinity (Bhavanagar) Balkan-ji-Bari.

The messenger delievered a parcel to a house, and a small boy took the receipt to get it signed. From inside the house he called to the messenger: "Father says 'Do you smoke?"

The messenger grinned in anticipation. "Rather," he said.

The boy returned with the receipt. "Then will you lend Father a couple of cigarettes."

Age Should Count

Uncle: You say you are five years old? Why, you are not as tall a my walking-stick.

Daphne: Well, how old is your walking-stick, uncle?

Fun With Words

Even the best popular magazines make mistakes in choice of words. Sharp-eyed readers are forever taking them to task for using flaunt where they mean flout or adjure where they mean abjure. (Look those up in your dictionary and see the difference!)

How well do you know the meaning of words? Underline the verb or phrase closest in meaning to the first word on each line below.

1 imply—decide, infer, suggest, insist
2 adjoin—urge, end, abut, close.
3 claim—say, demand, allege, hint.
4 yearn—long for, fear, owe, win.
5 effect—impress, influence, discourage, bring about.
6 mend—improve, enlarge, repair, fasten.
7. learn—listen, gain knowledge, teach, punish.
8. obtain—give, procure, forfeit, aid.

Answers To Word Game

1. suggest; 2. abut; 3 demand; 4, long for; 5, bring about; 6, repair; 7, gain knowledge; 8, procure.

An Odd Riddle

When is a kitten—you will not know that—
Bigger, "much" bigger than any large cat?
Curious kitten—
When it is written!

Speaking Now?

A factory worker was caught and whirled around a number of times in a big wheel. Finally he was thrown clear. The foreman dashed up to him and cried, "Speak to me, Chester, speak to me!"

In a dazed voice the worker replied, "Why should I? I just passed you 500 times, and you don't speak to me."

Rough Stuff

A rugged old sailor named Huff
Once swallowed a packet of snuff.
The sneeze which he gave
Raised a huge tidal wave,
And for three days the sea was quite rough.

That's That!

Lillie: What did one candle say to another?
Belle: Are you going out tonight?

Ponder!

Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.
Feast, and your halls are crowded,
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you to live,
But no man can help you to die.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari went on a holiday trip to Lonavla, and had a nice time hiking and picnicking.

Soon Bengal, Bihar and Rajasthan are going to have Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris. Have you joined it anywhere?

You are most welcome to send for the particulars and enrolment forms of this All-India Children's Association from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that address is enough), by writing to him your name, address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

So Dada hopes to hear from you soon. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

'Calculating Prodigy'

★

(Continued From Page 2)

a 'non-visual' calculator was Jacques Inaudi (born 1867), who could not read or write till he was 20, but who in exhibitions at seven could multiply 5 figures by 5 figures, subtract at a glance 21 figures from 21 figures, add six 5-figure numbers, find cube and 5th roots. When calculating he constantly murmured, for to him numbers were not things he 'was,' but things he 'heard

But the most notable calculator of all, and almost the stupidest apart from numbers, was Johann Dase (1824-61) of Hamburg. Though unable to grasp the simplest mathematical proposition, he drew a mathematical research grant for years.

In speed, and size of calculations, he has never been approached. He could multiply two 8-figure numbers in 54 seconds; two 20-figure numbers in six minutes; two 100-figure numbers in 8-3/4 hours—all in his head. Within seconds he found the square root of a 60-figure number. He had such powers of observation and 'counting as a whole' that he could give at a glance the unmber of books on a shelf, or (up to 30) of peas thrown on a table.

●

It should not be thought however that these astonishing powers are found only in people of low intelligence or scanty education. Gauss (1777-1855), the greatest mathematician of his century, was a noted boy calculator, and never lost this ability.

At three, he corrected his father's calculation! Ampere (1775-1836), discoverer of fundamental truths in electro-magnetism, was another. But their computing ability was dimmed in the blaze of their wider brilliance.

The American T. H. Safford (1836-1901), another many-sided man who became a professor of astronomy, published at nine an almanac, computed by himself, in which he used new rules for calculating eclipses. At ten, when asked to multiply two 16-figure numbers, he gave the answer—

133 491, 850, 208, 566, 925, 016, 658 299, 941, 583, 225—

in less than one minute!

The most notable British 'boy wonder', and in some ways the most interesting of them all, was George Bidder the elder (1806-78), the stonemason's son who became one of the greatest civil engineers and built the Victoria Docks. He began calculating at six and his father took him on tour. Rescued by admirers, he was sent to Edinburgh University, where in 1822 he won the mathematics prize. His calculating ability actually increased with age—and passed to his barrister son. At ten, when asked for the interest of £4,444 for 4,444 days at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, he answered in two minutes, £2,434 16s 5 1/4 d. At 11 he divided 468,952,413,563 by 9,076 in one minute. At 12 he took less than a minute to answer this headache: If a pendulum swings 9 3/4 ins. in one second, how many inches will it vibrate in 7 years, 14 days, 2 hours, 1 minute 56 seconds—'each year being taken as' 365 'days,' 5 hours, 48 minutes 55 seconds? The answer, by the way, is 2,165,625,744 3/4 ins.

There have been, others, perhaps less notable, but still remarkable, and Shakuntala Devi is not alone today, for the American Dr. Salo Finkelstein is reputed to be as good as some of the best in the past.

●

What are we to think of such powers? Simply dismiss them as 'uncanny'? Or attribute them to a prodigious memory (including a multiplication table of 100 times 100), familiarity with number patterns and some arithmetical tricks?

Two of the prodigies themselves have said enough to suggest that it is not a case of one strange and inexplicable 'gift, but a rare combination of many abnormal abilities and the capacity to co-ordinate them all. Most of these people show, for example, a prodigious numerical memory, an unusual ability to visalise and to see number 'pattern', great concentration—and an extraordinary love of numbers. They mostly 'did' use tricks and shortcuts.

The common disappearance of the power after some years is simply due, Mitchell believes, to loss of interest in calculating when other interests grow. This is why, he says the ability tends to last longer in uneducated or stupid people —or in those who, like Bidder, Safford, Gauss and Ampere, found it useful. Bidder and Mitchell make it all sound easy. And really it is too—when you can do that sort of thing.

Winning CONTRACT By

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North-South vulnerable.
West dealer

NORTH
♠ J 8 3
♡ Q 10 8 7 3
◇ 6 2
♣ K J 3

WEST
♠ A Q 7
♡ A J 9 4 2
◇ 10 9 4 3
♣ 5

EAST
♠ 10 6 5 2
♡
◇ J 5
♣ A Q 10 9 8 7 6

SOUTH
♠ K 9 4
♡ K 6 5
◇ A K Q 8 7
♣ 4 2

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♡	Pass	2♣	2◇
All Pass			

BRIDGE detectives will find today's crime story a little out of the ordinary. More than one crime took place, and there was more than one criminal.

West opened his singleton club, East winning with the queen. East returned a spade, and West took his queen and ace of spades. He next laid down the ace of hearts and was much gratified to see his partner discard a club. He gave East a heart ruff and East then cashed the ace of clubs, permitting West to discard his lade spade.

East correctly decided that his partner had voided himself of spades and returned a spade for West to ruff. West then gave his partner a second heart ruff, stripping South's hand down to the five trumps. East then led another club, and South could not prevent West from winning a trump trick. If South ruffed low, West could over-ruff; and if South ruffed high, West would later win a trick with the ten.

See if you can discover all of the crimes and all of the criminals before you read on.

South and West were criminals. It was a crime for South to bid two diamonds. In view of the strong bidding of the opponents and North's pass, a game for North and South was out of the question. Hence little could be gained by a diamond bid, and much could be (and should be) lost. West was almost as big a criminal as South. **His crime consisted in failing to double the criminal two-diamond contract.**

Of course, West could not know that South had his neck out so far that a four-trick set would result. From West's point of view, however, a substantial penalty was likely to accrue if he doubled. Even if the worst happened, and South succeeded in making his contract, little would be lost. South would merely make 80 points below the line instead of 40 plus a bonus of 50 points for making his contract.

Why Be In Such A Hurry?

●

BY JOHN R. HERON

CAUGHT up as we are in the rush of life, we have forgotten in part how to live. We have forgotten how to find simple things charming. The act of taking a walk at night under the stars does something to you that not all the pick-me-up nostrums can provide. Joy in sunlight, birds, and flowers is not for poets only, but also for business men, writes the author in The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter.

Meditation is one of the great needs of the age. Meditation brings life, its relationships and its purposes, its objectives and its rewards, into sharp focus. It is a sure aid for frayed nerves.

Rush Complex

Meditation can be, too, a practical tool for living. The man who was trapped by a landslide, and had five minutes' breathing space in which to save himself, practised it: he spent three of the minutes thinking a way out, and two minutes taking it.

People who are on the rush all day, every day, and far into the night are not living fully. The true life of man does not consist in reckless surrender to forces he cannot explain, which is a just and fair description of the rush complex that has us in its grip.

Life at its best should be an harmonious adjustment of necessity and desire, of what must be done, and what we would like to do.

The high price paid by so many men for what they get out of life need not be exacted at all. They are no trealists.

Persons who complain of "pressure" of modern life, but neglect ordinary health precautions; people who bewail the loss of their youthful vigour without finding compensating factors—these are intellectually immature.

Very likely the doctor will say you need more rest, and however you may pooh-pooh it, the chances are 100-to-1 that he is right. Most of us do not quit until we have gone beyond the point of normal fatigue. To many persons time taken for rest seems a total loss instead of an investment. Adults, like children, can find excuses for not going to bed, regardless of consequences.

The man who is determined on managing his mind for the good of his mental and physical health will take the situation in hand. . . .

Whatever way of betterment is adopted, the man who awakens to the senselessness of going round and round will leap off the conveyor-belt every once in a while and walk slowly while it whizzes past him.

ONLY TRUE STORY OF WOLF GIRLS

Although history contains 31 cases of wild human beings, the only one of these reports that was fully authenticated concerns the finding of two girls in India on October 11, 1920.

Discovered living in a cave with a family of wolves, they were captured by a party headed by an Anglican missionary and taken to the orphanage which he and his wife maintained in Midnapore. The news so interested scientists of many countries that they went to India to photograph the strange creatures and write articles and books about their animal-like habits. While the younger girl, who was about eighteen months old when found, died a year later, the other who was eight lived until 1930. But 'Kamala' was fifteen before she could say a few words, make friends and do simple errands. Despite the fact that she had long known how to walk upright, Kamala never did learn how to run.

WOMEN & MEN DIFFER

★

(Continued From Page 2)

superior nor inferior; they are just different.

When girls enter the labour market, they do not necessarily intend to work for the rest of their lives as men do. After marriage they frequently retire to the home, raise a family, gain control of the family purse strings. In some countries they possess about three fourths of the nation's spending power.

Women lose more time from work as a result of sickness than men. One large company reports that during the year men lose about nine days as against 12 1/2 for women; another, seven days among men and 13 among women. This tends to prove not that women are sicklier than men but just the contrary. The illness of women are largely of short duration, while serious illness, requiring long absence from work, is more frequent among men. Women pamper their small illnesses, stay home when they have a cold or a mild indisposition. This frequently prevents the more serious illness from developing. It may be one of the reasons why women live longer.

A larger number of women than men attempt suicide, but men outnumber women by more than three to one in successful efforts. It may be that the women do not really mean to kill themselves, but want only to draw attention to their grievances real or imagined.

The greater survival of women furnishes a further explanation why so large a part of the wealth of the Western world is controlled by women. In the United States, for example, women are the beneficiaries of 80 percent of all life insurance policies and they also receive 71 percent of the total estaes left by men and 63 percent of those left by other women.

Childbearing always will remain the central fact of life for women. It is the basic reason why women save themselves from overwork, protect their health, think subjectively, feel instinctively, react protectively and emotionally concerning their children; why they desire peace and wish to preserve the existing social structure. It is the basic reason why they are different.

Classified Classics

Classified ad: "Dr Vincent Halter, psychiatrist. Positive cure in two years or your mania back."

New York's Chambord restaurant placed this want ad: "Authentic French hat-check girl for top French restaurant. Excellent chance for advances."

Ad in the Grand Rapids, Mich., PRESS: "Will the person who hit my dog Sunday evening please spend ten minutes with my children, if he is man enough? Ed Charles."

From YOUR WEEKLY GUIDE TO BOSTON: "Widow with two spoiled children taking auto trip to West Coast. Wants some one to accompany her to share expenses. If you long for children of your own or a trip to the Coast—here is your chance to get over it."

Ad in a Seattle Wash., paper: "Position wanted about December 1; at present employed at City Hall, but will work if I have to."

From the Nashua, Iowa, REPORTER: "Lovely kitten desires position as companion to a little girl. Will also do light mouse work."

Want ad in Dansville, N. Y., BREEZE: "Farmer, age 38, wishes to meet woman around 30 who owns a tractor. Please enclose picture of tractor."

●

Gold In The Streets

During the run from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to White Horse in the Yukon, the bus driver struck up an acquaintance with a friendly American couple. To amuse the other passengers, he took to dusting off the old legend about gold nuggets practically paving the streets of White Horse. It was all good sport along the way, but he felt sheepish about the gag when they arrived in White Horse and the American woman asked where and how she could find herself a nugget.

The driver spotted an old sourdough coming up the street and urged her to take her question to an expert. Then he watched in awe as the sourdough met the visitor's question with a courteously doffed hat and the reply, "Nuggets are rather hard to come by, these days, ma'am—but here, take this with my compliments."

She rushed back to show her prize to the driver—and he says it was worth $35 if it was worth a nickel.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ROADS BRING PROSPERITY TO CYPRUS

Newly-built wide motorable road in Halefka forest in the mountain ranges of Cyprus.

Near Troodos a road hairpins upwards towards Mount Olympus, highest point in Cyprus.

The solid rocks yield only to compressors and drills.

Men and women work together to make these wide, motorable roads.

A. KALVERT & CO.
BOMBAY 8.

We also manufacture PINEAPPLE (TIT-BITS, SLICES, JUICE), FRUIT COCKTAILS and TOMATO KETCHUP.

Girl workers on Cyprus roads range from 17 to 22 years.

A Cypriot driller on a rock outcrop near Kykke.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.